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## White House Appears To Be on Defensive in Debate Over AWACS

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first salvo of the long-anticipated debate on the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia has now been heard, and they seem to have put the Reagan administration on the defensive. By making public the names of more than half the senators who favor blocking the AWACS sale, the opposition has

### NEWS ANALYSIS

forced the administration to decide whether to continue to press the issue, to a vote or to seek an early face-saving compromise.

It is still too early to predict with certainty what will happen next, but the strength of the opposition has seemed to strike a chord of alarm within the administration, which had apparently not counted on so many senators coming forward in opposition before the administration had had a chance to explain its case for the Saudi deal.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has issued a series of warnings about the implications for U.S. foreign policy if the Saudi deal is not sustained by Congress.

"What is at stake is this nation's capacity to develop a strategy that can move the peace process forward and protect our vital interests in an unstable area exposed not only to historic Arab-Israeli rivalries but increasingly to threats from the Soviet Union and its proxies," he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday.

### Consequences for Israel

"If we fail to develop such a strategy, the consequences for the United States and its industrialized allies could be substantial," he said, "but for our friends in the region — and for Israel in particular — the consequences are even more significant."

Israelis are saying that Mr. Haig, in his farewell meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Tuesday, told him that the administration could not tolerate any further Israeli intervention in the U.S. political debate. The implication of Mr. Haig's remarks was that if the AWACS deal failed, it would be difficult to go ahead with the planned strategic cooperation with Israel.

Congress has also been warned

that it would do grave harm to the president's standing overseas. Mr. Haig said that all European leaders he had talked to "were concerned that the president of the United States might again be confronted with a situation in foreign policy in which his international credibility is challenged by an American Congress."

It is difficult to evaluate Mr. Haig's warnings. The country that would be most affected by defeat of the AWACS sale would be Saudi Arabia, but the Saudi Arabians, perhaps out of national pride, have not sent a clear signal to Congress and the U.S. public on how they would react to a veto.

Would it lead to a decline in Saudi oil production? Would it cause the Saudi Arabians to stop their mediation efforts in Lebanon? Would it turn them toward the Soviet Union? If indeed the answers to any or all of those questions is yes, this would have to be weighed seriously by a senator voting against sending surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia.

### Arab Reaction

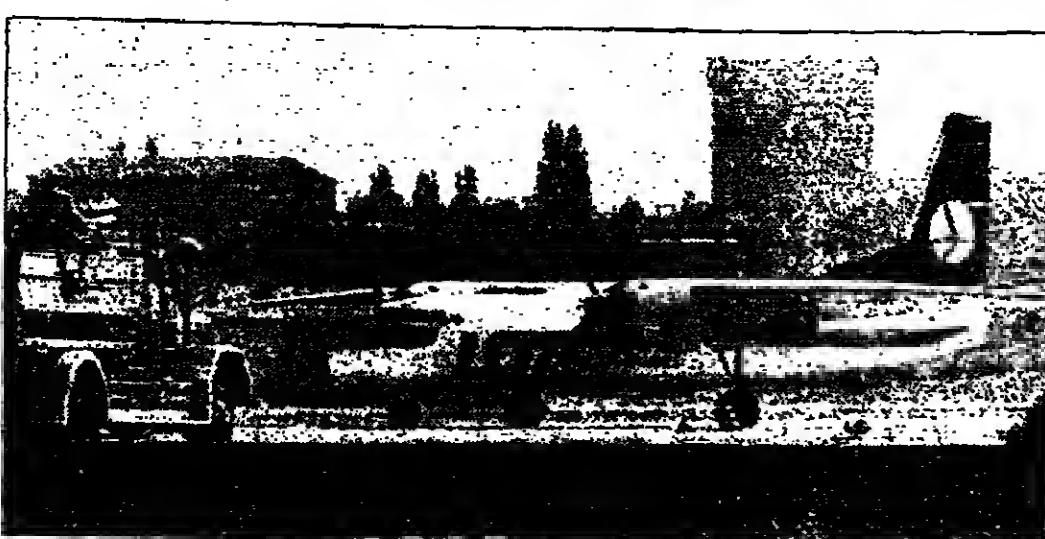
There is also no positive indication from the Saudi Arabians that if the sale went through, they would drop their opposition to the Camp David peace agreements and their repeated demands for Israel to give up East Jerusalem, or even allow a more significant U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia.

The administration, however, does have to assume that if the AWACS deal should collapse, the reaction within the Arab world would be largely negative toward the United States, and that countries looking for strong leadership from Mr. Reagan would be troubled.

In addition, the defeat of the AWACS sale would be regarded by much of the world as a manifestation of Israel's influence in the United States. It certainly would not encourage the administration to go much further in its strategic collaboration with Israel that was announced with such fanfare this month.

The administration has been weak in its management of foreign policy, and the AWACS case is an example. Even though it first announced its intentions to sell the radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia in April, it did not go ahead until last month, thus allowing the opposition

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A Polish airliner at Tempelhof airfield Friday after 12 Polish students hijacked it to West Berlin.

## 12 Polish Students Hijack Airliner, Force Pilot to Land in West Berlin

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Twelve Polish students hijacked an airliner with 49 persons aboard on Friday and ordered it flown to West Berlin, where it landed despite apparent attempts by Soviet aircraft to force it down in East Germany, U.S. officials said.

The hijackers, nine men and three women, surrendered without resistance and asked for political asylum after landing at Tempelhof

airfield, U.S. authorities reported. West Berlin police said eight other passengers — six Poles and two Hungarians — asked for political asylum in the West. Four other passengers — three Swedes and an American — said they would remain in West Berlin.

In Poland, the news agency PAP said the hijackers had threatened to kill a stewardess if the captain of the LOT Polish Airlines turboprop did not abort his Warsaw landing and take the plane to West

Berlin. PAP also said Poland's military mission in West Berlin was demanding the extradition of the hijackers and was protesting their being turned over to West Berlin authorities.

### Hijackers Acquainted

"All are Polish, all are students, they all apparently knew each other," a U.S. military spokesman said of the 12 hijackers — the largest group of air pirates ever involved in a single hijacking of a Polish airliner. Officials said the hijackers, who included a crew of four and 33 passengers in addition to the hijackers.

The spokesman said some of the passengers reported seeing three "aircraft" with red stars, or Soviet aircraft, "buzzing the jetliner" in an apparent attempt to force the plane to land.

Witnesses who saw the commandeered plane approach the airfield said they saw an "East German-type" helicopter accompanying the plane as it neared Western airspace. U.S. military officials, in an early account of the hijacking, said a helicopter of the type used by Soviet-bloc forces had trailed the plane until two U.S. helicopters met the airliner in airspace over the Western sector and escorted it to its safe landing.

A Tempelhof official said no one aboard was harmed. After the hijackers surrendered, a bus ferried those aboard to the terminal, where West German authorities began questioning them and served a meal to the passengers.

The LOT airliner was on a regularly scheduled flight from Katowice in southern Poland to Warsaw when it was commandeered, according to an airline spokesman in the Polish capital. The spokesman said the pilot was forced to change course about 10 minutes before the scheduled landing at Warsaw.

Two Poles accused of hijacking LOT flights July 21 and Aug. 22 are in prison in West Berlin and awaiting trial. On Aug. 5 and Aug. 11, hijacking attempts were foiled by the crews of the planes, according to Polish press reports at the time.

The first Polish hijacker to be prosecuted was Andrzej Perka, who was sentenced to four years in prison by a West German court for the Dec. 4, 1980, hijacking of a LOT plane to West Berlin.

East Germans have also been involved in past hijackings of Polish airliners.

On Oct. 19, 1969, two East German men armed with what turned out to be an unloaded revolver forced a LOT plane to land at Tegel Airport in the French-administered sector of West Berlin. They were each sentenced to 17 months in prison.

On Aug. 30, 1978, Alexander Tiede, an East German, forced a flight out of Gdansk on Poland's Baltic coast to Tempelhof and sought asylum for himself, his woman friend and their daughter.

## Conservative Minority Rule Set After Norway Talks Fail

The Associated Press

OSLO — The Norwegian Conservative Party will form a minority government following the breakdown of coalition talks with two other non-Socialist parties over the issue of abortion, Kasper Willoch, the Conservative leader, said Friday night.

Mr. Willoch, who is expected to become premier next month, said the two other parties had agreed to cooperate with the Conservatives but will stay out of a coalition. He said he would prepare a 15-member Cabinet immediately for Norway's first Conservative government in 53 years.

The Conservatives won 54 of 155 parliamentary seats in general elections earlier this week. Those, combined with the seats won by the Christian People's Party and the Agrarian Party, gave the three

an overall majority, and talks began on a coalition.

But after two hours of negotiations with the other two party leaders Friday night, Mr. Willoch read a joint statement saying the possibility of a coalition had broken down over the issue of tightening Norway's liberal abortion law. The other two parties agreed to support a minority Conservative government on other major issues, the statement said.

Mr. Willoch said the Christian People's Party had submitted a proposal on the abortion issue that was unacceptable to the Conservatives. The Christian People's Party demanded earlier this year that the present law, providing abortion on demand, be abolished.

The Conservatives had insisted that their members of the parliament must be free to vote as they wished on the abortion issue.

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## Explosion in Moslem Sector of Beirut Kills 3

By John Kliner  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A fatal car bomb went off here Friday morning, the third bombing in a day, and it was a measure of the violence in Lebanon that it was difficult to tell who was doing what to whom.

All three blasts — including one Thursday at a Palestinian guerrilla command center in the southern port of Sidon that killed 29 persons — have been claimed by what is believed to be an underground Christian rightist organization calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Aliens.

But the car bomb Friday, which killed three persons and wounded four, went off in the Chiyah neighborhood, on the southwestern edge of Beirut, which is populated largely by Shiite Moslems, many of them refugees from fighting in the south. The area does not contain many foreigners.

### Considerable Fighting

The neighborhood, however, has seen considerable fighting over the last month, including six persons killed in the last few days, in a struggle for allegiance between Amal, the Shiite religious militia, and two Lebanese Communist groupings that have traditionally had their base in the Shiite community, which is disproportionately poor and powerless.

The other bomb went off in the far northern part of the country, at

a cement factory at Chekka, in the fiefdom of the Maronite Catholic former president, Sleiman Franjich.

Mr. Franjich, who has been levying a heavy tariff on cement to the rest of the country, controls, along with his Syrian allies, the area just north of the stronghold of the dominant Christian forces of his bitter enemies, the Phalangist party.

## Cairo Protesters Clash Again With Police

By William F. Farrell  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Moslem demonstrators, protesting President Anwar Sadat's recent crackdown on religious fundamentalists, clashed with Egyptian police in the third successive Friday riot since Mr. Sadat arrested 1,536 persons opposed to his policies.

The protest took place in front of the El al-Hayeh mosque in east Cairo. The mosque is run by Sheikh Abdel-Hamid Kishk, an elderly cleric who was among those arrested. He has a strong following among Moslem fundamentalists and has been outspoken in his opposition to Mr. Sadat, in particular criticizing his signing of the peace treaty with Israel.

Tape recordings of the sheikh's sermons are still circulating in Cairo, particularly those critical of the Sadat regime.

The demonstration, which occurred after the traditional prayers on Friday, was smaller than the previous two violent clashes in the vicinity of the mosque.

### Protesters Dispersed

About 50 protesters, chanting "God is great," began marching after prayers and were quickly dispersed by several hundred policemen in civilian clothes who were stationed in the vicinity. Tear gas was used to disperse the throng, and some of the police wielded clubs and long pliable sticks resembling whips.

Witnesses reported seeing a number of demonstrators, some of them bleeding, being taken away in police vans.

The demonstrators were sympathetic to groups such as the Moslem Brotherhood and the Islamic associations, which are committed to a government run strictly by Sharia, or Islamic religious law, and which are critical of the secular tone of the Sadat regime.

Responsibility for the bombings has been taken by the same man, speaking in Arabic, in telephone calls to the French news agency, Agence France-Press.

In Friday's statement, he said that his group would carry on its activities "until there are no longer any foreigners or plotters alive on the territory of greater Lebanon."

The rhetoric echoes that of the

members of the Maronite Catholic community, who condemn both Syrian troops and the armed Palestinian guerrillas. The Palestinian command, however, claimed Friday that there was no such group as the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Aliens, but that it was only a name used as a cover by Israel. The Palestinians blamed the Israelis for the bombing Friday.

Two Poles accused of hijacking LOT flights July 21 and Aug. 22 are in prison in West Berlin and awaiting trial. On Aug. 5 and Aug. 11, hijacking attempts were foiled by the crews of the planes, according to Polish press reports at the time.

The first Polish hijacker to be prosecuted was Andrzej Perka, who was sentenced to four years in prison by a West German court for the Dec. 4, 1980, hijacking of a LOT plane to West Berlin.

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## Reagan Derides Critics, Vows Budget Battle Will Go On

From Agency Dispatches

DENVER — President Reagan declared Friday that there will be no retreat from his economic program and told Wall Street to join Main Street in plunging into "a rising tide of confidence in the future of America."

The president said the battle of the budget would prove bone-tiring to himself, Congress and the American people for years to come, but "I am not about to stop this long crusade." He then derided those sectors, including the money markets, who already are balking.

"Now I have listened to those Chicken Littles who proclaim the sky is falling, and those others who recklessly play on high interest rates for their own narrow political purposes," Mr. Reagan said. "But this concern about a plan not even in effect yet is nothing more than false labor."

He noted his tax and budget cuts begin Oct. 1 and predicted that Wall Street's "time will change" when it sees a real drop in government spending.

In remarks prepared for delivery to the National Federation of Republican Women, Mr. Reagan said: "Let me say we did not sweat and bleed to get the economic package passed only to abandon it when the going gets a little tough."

He made it clear he intended to pursue a \$42.5-billion deficit for 1982 and a bal-

anced budget for 1984, as well as increased military spending.

A day earlier, Mr. Reagan and other administration officials disclosed a new round of \$16 billion in cuts for fiscal 1982, including delays in cost-of-living increases for Social Security and eight other pension and welfare programs. They are part of a three-year program that aims to cut \$75 billion out of the budget. The new slashes also include the elimination of revenue-sharing, abolishment of the Energy and Education departments, and across-the-board reductions of 12 percent in virtually all nonmilitary programs.

### Social-Welfare Programs

The proposal, aimed almost as heavily at social-welfare programs as the first \$33 billion in cuts for next year, that Congress approved less than two months ago, was outlined this week to congressional leaders and is expected to be announced early in the coming week, probably by Mr. Reagan on national television.

However, congressional resistance, especially among House Republicans, could become an obstacle to the administration's latest effort to hold down its soaring projected deficits for the next three years and thereby satisfy shaky financial markets.

A House Republican leadership aide said there was a general consensus at a

leaders' meeting with the Office of Management and Budget director, David A. Stockman, that the Social Security proposal "would not sail in the House," and a leading Senate Democrat, Russell B. Long of Louisiana, predicted it would have trouble in the Senate as well.

Republicans in both houses were also pushing for a larger cut in the spending increase previously planned for the Pentagon, with North-east and Midwest Republicans in the House urging at least \$9 billion and saying their support for the further domestic reductions is contingent on what is done with the military cuts.

Moreover, there were warnings that any attempt to tuck the changes in Social Security and other entitlement or benefit programs into a debt-ceiling bill — which the administration reportedly wants to do — might jeopardize passage of the debt legislation, which must be passed by Oct. 1 in order to keep the government running. House Republican leaders reportedly took a dim view of this plan, which was broached in a meeting Wednesday between Mr. Stockman and Senate Republican leaders.

The White House communications director, David R. Gergen, reported after a Cabinet meeting on the new three-year spending cut plan that "it was agreed by all concerned that this was a difficult undertaking."

## Polish Leaders, Prodded By Moscow, Again Warn Solidarity on Its Policy

By John Darnon  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — In response to a new, sharply worded message from the Soviet Union, the Polish government warned the Solidarity union on Friday that its actions were jeopardizing the independent existence of the country.

The statement from the Council of Ministers, the Polish Cabinet, said that the government was prepared to take all means at its disposal and definite measures that might become necessary for the defense of Socialism. The language was vague but suggested a readiness to use force if necessary in any new confrontation with the independent union.

The Cabinet's statement was released at the same time as the Polish authorities released the Soviet message and was undoubtedly inspired by it. The Soviet statement, from the entire Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, demanded immediate action against what it construed as a politically inspired campaign of anti-Sovietism.

The language of the Soviet message was blunt and harsh. It was printed on the front pages of all major Polish newspapers Friday and broadcast several times over state radio Friday morning. Although the message was released only early Friday, it was delivered by the Soviet ambassador, Boris Arstov, to Polish officials the

week before, according to reliable sources.

The publication of the message raised tensions perceptibly, but many Poles did not appear to regard it as a final ultimatum or as a sign of an imminent invasion that would end their yearlong experiment in expanding democracy.

### Dangerous Limits

Anti-Sovietism has reached dangerous limits, it said, and something must be done about it.

Reports from government sources on Friday suggested that there were portions of the Soviet letter that were not made public and that threatened economic reprisals if anti-Soviet activities were not curbed.

One version said that the letter specifically threatened reductions in the amounts of oil, cotton and natural gas supplied to Poland from the Soviet Union. Poland is totally dependent on Moscow for oil, and any such reductions would paralyze the country's already crippled economy. Whether such a threat was actually made could not be officially confirmed.

One Cabinet minister. In an off-the-record interview, called the Soviet warning very serious and added: "People do not realize how much we are dependent on the Soviet Union. Polish industry was developed with their assistance. Will we be able to go on importing 13

million tons of oil and practically all our cotton and iron?"

The Soviet message made it clear that Moscow has lost confidence in the present Polish government's ability to end what it views as a spreading threat to the Socialist structure. It openly chastises the party and government for indecision and inaction. "Time and again we have drawn the attention of the PUPP [Polish United Workers Party] and the Polish government to the mounting wave of anti-Sovietism in Poland," it stated.

It mentions four occasions — meetings between Soviet and Polish leaders in Moscow in March and in Warsaw in April, another warning letter from the Soviet Central Committee on June 5, and, most recently, a meeting between Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev in the Crimea last month.

Unlike the previous Soviet letter, this one concentrates almost exclusively on charges that anti-Sovietism is rife in Poland, evoking the deep indignation of the Soviet people.

In this context, the language seemed in one sense to be aimed at the Soviet people, to prepare them for strong countermeasures against Poland. It was released in the Soviet Union later on Friday.

Privately, some Polish officials (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Urban Guerrilla Group Attacked U.S. Targets, W. Germans Confirm

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

BONN — West German police authorities confirmed Friday that the leftist Red Army Faction was responsible for both Tuesday's assassination attempt in Heidelberg on chief Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen, and the bombing Aug. 31 at the Ramstein U.S. air base.

In a statement, investigators said that letters signed by the urban guerrilla group claiming responsibility for the two attacks were being taken as genuine. Further, Red Army Faction strategy papers discovered last autumn in a Heidelberg apartment, outlining terrorist acts against U.S. personnel and facilities, also confirm the group was involved, the officials said.

The statement, issued jointly by the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe and the Federal Crime Bureau, amounted to a formal recognition that the Red Army Faction, which was responsible for a series of bombings, kidnappings



A recent West German police photo of a man in southern Germany tentatively identified as Christian Klar, a suspect in the attack in Heidelberg on the U.S. Army's European commander.

and killings in the mid-1970s, was come back to life in West Germany after four years of seeming inactivity.

### 'Security Precautions'

[Benjamin Welles, a Pentagon spokesman, said there had been a "considerable stepping up of security precautions" at U.S. facilities around the world since the great attack against Gen. Kroesen, United Press International reported from Washington.

[Mr. Welles said the recent incidents in West Germany were among 40 strikes by terrorists against U.S. interests worldwide since September, 1980, some of which were not reported publicly at the time they occurred, UPI reported.]

The new Red Army Faction presence is seen as threatening to burden West Germany's already

lense domestic political situation and to put additional strain on U.S.-West German relations.

During a parliamentary debate Friday, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt again condemned the outbreak of anti-U.S. violence in his country, saying it was against West Germany's own security and freedom. He also disclosed that President Reagan would be visiting West Germany later this year and said the American leader could then see for himself that "Germans and Americans are friends."

### Suspect Is Sought

Some West German press reports this week, trying to explain the new Red Army Faction presence, have speculated that a number of terrorists in the small band whom police had thought were living outside West Germany may

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### INSIDE

#### New Fossil

The fossil jaw of a small mammal never before known to man has been found on a Navajo Indian reservation in northeastern Arizona, a Harvard University paleontologist reports. Page 5.

### WEEKEND

#### Put Out More Flags

Americans including Vice President Bush and actress Betsy Arant are turning to personal flags to express their feelings, their art projects, their sense of civic pride and sundry other high-flying purposes. A report on the fun and the man who helped run it up the flagpole is on Page 7W, Weekend.



Steel Urges U.K. Liberals to Prepare for Rule

LLANDUDNO, Wales — Liberal Party leader David Steel triumphantly urged members of his party Friday to "prepare for government," now that they have allied themselves with the fledgling Social Democratic Party.

Israel and Egypt Reach Accords on Transport

JERUSALEM — Israel and Egypt have completed four days of talks on normalizing their relations with agreements on transport, civil aviation and the location of seven new border crossings.

French Assembly Votes to End Death Penalty

PARIS — The French National Assembly gave overwhelming approval Friday to a bill abolishing the death penalty.

1983 Independence Date for Namibia Reported

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — Five Western nations have set Jan. 1, 1983, as the target date for independence of South-West Africa (Namibia), with provisional agreement from six black states supporting the South-West Africa People's Organization guerrillas.

The new agency, quoting Windhoek's Allgemeine Zeitung newspaper, said foreign ministers of the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany and France would begin final talks next week in New York on implementation of a plan leading up to independence.

Crucial New Dam Survives Yellow River Flood

PEKING — China said Friday that the first battle against a major Yellow River flood had been won but that floodwaters were surging toward the country's heavily populated heartland.

Reagan Seen on Defensive Over AWACS Controversy

(Continued from Page 1) tion four months to organize its forces.

Mr. Reagan himself became involved personally only last week, when he started inviting senators over to the White House to discuss the matter.

Leftists Blamed by Officials in Attacks in West Germany

(Continued from Page 1) have slipped back into the country recently in hopes of exploiting the current wave of anti-American feeling.

31 Bodies Are Found in 2 Guatemala Towns

GUATEMALA CITY — The bodies of 31 persons found in two villages north of the capital were presumed victims of the latest round of political violence, authorities said Thursday.

Correction

OXFORD, England — Incorrect British press reports, which were quoted in an Associated Press dispatch printed in early editions of the International Herald Tribune on Sept. 14, said that the city planning council here had denied Stamford University of Stamford, Conn., permission to locate a teaching facility in Oxford.

The fact that the Polish authorities finally released the letter, after keeping it secret for a week, was puzzling. One theory among West European diplomats was that the Polish party, which had delivered strong attack on Solidarity two days before, wanted the union to realize just how precarious its situation had become.

Dutch Seeking Initiatives to Build Dike Against Nuclear Arms Race

By Richard Eder New York Times Service

THE HAGUE — Sometime in the next few months, the Netherlands will give its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization a message that will neither please nor surprise them.

Originally, the Dutch agreed in principle to putting the missiles in place but it was an actual decision that would have to wait until the end of this year.

None of the parties in the coalition just formed by Premier Andries van Agt favors installing new missiles at present.

The expected Dutch message will be a benchmark in a wider process. Through much of Europe, the Western strategy of nuclear deterrence in balance with the Soviet Union — particularly in the United States, which to many Europeans speaks not of balance but superiority — is losing political support.

Belgium's contribution is becoming doubtful, the Scandinavian nations are talking about a nucle-

ar-free northern tier — although its implementation seems remote — and West Germany, the keystone of West European defense, is engaged in a bitter political debate about nuclear armament.

Walter Laqueur, a writer about international affairs, called it the Dutch disease: a mixture, he thought, of pacifism, discouragement and evasion that threatened to make Western Europe unwilling to defend itself adequately.

The term is not liked here. But it is not so much denied as used to raise a question. Do the country's debates and foot-dragging about nuclear rearmament constitute a disease or antibodies against one?

A few days spent recently amid the Dutch disease found a mixture of self-doubt and assertiveness, a sense of having more questions than answers, and a conviction that it is the Dutch virtue to ask them.

The Dutch have a tradition of putting up fragile barriers against irresistible forces; and by tinkering with dikes and pumps, they have, in fact, made a country. Apart from the larger doubts and pressures that the East-West nuclear confrontation creates around Europe, there is something of a national tendency to believe that individual and unorthodox initiatives can defeat the inevitable: in this case, the nuclear arms race.

"Despite what some people abroad think, pacifism and neutralism are not the issue," Defense Ministry official said. "They

mix it up with the fact that here we are really concerned about the arms buildup."

He added: "It is not strange if Holland is taking a lead in thinking of these things, as we have done on questions of decolonization, of aid to the Third World. We have a tradition of reflecting upon new ideas, of having an open mind. We know that the Russians have built up their power tremendously during debate; but all of us are overarmed. There may be other solutions than adding more and more weapons."

Jan-Miendt Faber, who heads the Interchurch Peace Council, the largest of a number of activist anti-nuclear groups, talked soberly about the Soviet buildup. "We are not unilateral disarmers," he said. "We do not want to seriously upset the balance that now exists."

Mr. Faber said that even under deterrence, arms control programs simply meant a balance and higher and higher levels. He believes that only public pressure, East and West, can begin to achieve balanced disarmament.

He conceded that so far the peace movements in Western Europe were doing a lot more to discourage rearming than any such movements in the East. "If there is disarmament here and no response there, and if the balance is threatened, we would have to think again," he said. "But we must take some risk. Nothing else has worked."

Mr. Faber, who is a mathematician, runs a movement that is generally conceded to be more formidably organized and more efficient than any of the political parties. The Peace Union has 400 committees throughout the country and a total membership of close to 200,000, mostly young.

Support for NATO

Opinion polls rebut the view that the Dutch are pacifists or neutralists. Eighty percent support Dutch membership in NATO. Although a majority would like to get rid of nuclear weapons, 50 percent say it is not possible at the present time and 14 percent think it never will be possible. Only 29 percent favor immediate nuclear disarmament.

"What happened was that throughout the '70s the politicians had been saying we must reduce nuclear weapons in Europe," Rio Praaning, an expert on strategic matters, said. "It was easy at the time: There were no decisions to be made. But then, in 1979, NATO decided to introduce Cruise missiles. The politicians were in a fix. People said: 'You've been talking against nuclear weapons and now you want to increase them.' It became a purely Dutch-style debate about whether the politicians were hypocrites, quite leaving out the international and strategic aspects."

But many politicians and officials here are seriously concerned about the changing emphases of Western strategy in recent years. The introduction of new types of "theater" nuclear weapons — the Cruise missiles and the new Pershing missiles — seem to some European strategists to be part of a gradual shift that could, in effect, allow the United States to fight a nuclear war in Europe that would stop short of mutual intercontinental destruction.

"Europe is tactical warfare for you," said Klaus de Vries, a Labor Party defense expert. "For us it is strategic."



University of the Philippines students applauded a student leader, standing, as he called Friday for a boycott of classes to protest tuition fees and the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship."

10,000 Denounce U.S. and Marcos in Manila Protest

MANILA — More than 10,000 people, chanting "Destroy the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship," Friday staged the biggest demonstration held in the Philippines in almost a decade.

Led by nuns and priests, the protesters were mostly youths who packed into Manila's Plaza Bonifacio in front of the main post office to denounce the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The rally was generally peaceful. No arrests were reported, and few uniformed policemen were near the site.

Groups of students boycotted their classes and marched through the capital, raising clenched fists and crying, "Lansang, lansang" ("Destroy, destroy").

Police estimated the crowd at more than 10,000, making it the biggest demonstration in the Philippines since 1972, when Mr. Marcos declared martial law. It was held two days before the Philippines marks the anniversary of the emergency declaration.

Mr. Marcos, who has been in power since 1965, lifted martial law in January. In June, he was elected to a new six-year term.

Japan Reaches Tentative Pact With U.S. On Operation of Nuclear Processing Plant

By Tracy Dahlby Washington Post Service

TOKYO — In an apparent breakthrough in a protracted dispute between Tokyo and Washington, Japan has agreed to a Reagan administration proposal that would allow its nuclear reprocessing plant to operate through the end of 1984.

Japanese officials announced Friday their decision to go along with a plan that would lift U.S.-imposed controls on the amount of fuel that can be reprocessed at Japan's experimental plant near Tokyo and pave the way for the construction of a larger commercial reprocessing facility.

Japan buys the enriched uranium used in its 21 nuclear reactors from the United States, which maintains the right to put restrictions on its reprocessing.

The tentative agreement is important because it should enable Japan to go ahead with its ambitious plans for nuclear development. In making its decision, however, Tokyo appears to have retreated from its earlier demands for a permanent settlement on the issue that would remove all major restrictions on reprocessing, including the time limits that had been imposed at the insistence of the Carter administration.

One government official here said that the Japanese were not entirely satisfied with the U.S. proposal.

Motion of Censure Rejected in Spain

MADRID — Spanish legislators rejected Friday a Socialist motion to condemn five Cabinet ministers over the illegal distribution of poisoned cooking oil that has killed 125 persons since May.

After more than 20 hours of debate, the Congress of Deputies (lower house) voted against condemning the ministers, but in favor of aid for the victims and the creation of a parliamentary committee to investigate the affair.

While the motions did not specify what the ministers were accused of, the Socialists have alleged that those ministers were responsible for the illegal distribution of rancid oil treated for industrial use and sold as olive oil.

"The basic policy of the Reagan administration," a Japanese official said, "is still nonproliferation." He said there were signs that pointed to a significant easing of the Carter administration's hard-

line stance, but he added that if the United States "looked as if it was favoring Japan too much, it could draw fire from other countries in the Middle East and south Asia" who want to expand their own reprocessing capacities.

Mr. Nakagawa said the new agreement was a "vast improvement" over the 1977 accord but added that "it will take more time to reach a permanent solution." Disgruntled government officials, however, were disappointed with the deal in light of the joint statement issued after the Japanese-U.S. summit in May which called for immediate negotiations on a long-term settlement.

Since 1977, the United States has given the go-ahead for the Tokaimura plant to reprocess 149 tons of fuel, but in fact it has so far reprocessed only 106 tons. In theory, it has a capacity to handle 140 tons a year with regularly scheduled breaks for cleaning and repair. Plagued with a series of technical failures, however, the facility has been shut two of the four years it has been in operation.

In principle, the question of U.S.-imposed restrictions is vital to the future of Japan's nuclear development policies. By the end of 1980, Japan's demand for reprocessing was about 400 tons a year, forcing its electric power companies to ask Britain and France to reprocess the bulk of its used fuel.

In a bid to establish its own independent nuclear fuel cycle, Japan wants to build a large-scale plant for commercial use that it plans to put into operation in 1990 with a yearly capacity of 1,200 tons. Under the new accord with the United States, Japanese officials said, Washington has agreed to lift its earlier curbs on the construction of the plant but will retain a say in its eventual operations.

Leftists Blamed by Officials in Attacks in West Germany

(Continued from Page 1) Police found a light-green Audi bearing false license plates about a mile from the scene of the attack, and they say the car was used by the terrorists. But the authorities are still searching for a red Ford Escort that they suspect Mr. Klar was driving, and a red Honda motorcycle believed to have been used to shadow Gen. Kroesen as he drove to work. The four-star general escaped with slight injuries after his armor-plated Mercedes was hit by a grenade fired from a nearby hillside.

In addition to Mr. Klar, police have also received information that Inge Viett, 37, was in the general area of the attack and is thought to have been sighted this week in Stuttgart. Implicated in 1972 for bank robberies and bombings, Miss Viett twice broke out of jail and is among the dozen or so terrorist suspects most sought by police.

Friday's statement said that the Red Army Faction planned its recent attacks from hideouts in the southwest part of the country.

There were no indications of who was responsible for any of the slayings, discovered Wednesday, but rightist death squads have been blamed by human rights groups for many of the killings which have occurred in Guatemala since last year.

NATO Chief Is Pessimistic On Allied Forces' Spending

By Drew Middleton New York Times Service

CASTEAU, Belgium — The chances that the NATO allies will raise military spending and enhance their ability to meet a Soviet invasion of Western Europe with conventional forces "do not look very good," according to Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, the alliance's supreme commander.

The general was more optimistic that the European allies would accept American Cruise missiles and Pershing-2 rockets on their territory. Reviewing the program, which has come under severe criticism in some West European countries, he said it is "still on schedule and moving ahead."

In a long news conference Thursday, Gen. Rogers repeatedly emphasized the importance to the West of installing the U.S. "theater" nuclear weapons, so called because their use would be confined to the European Theater, and at the same time starting negotiations with Moscow on control of these and of long-range, or strategic, nuclear weapons.

Soviet Improvements He also pointed to the continued improvement in the numbers and quality of Soviet forces and weapons, voiced concern over the ability of American industry to meet the production challenge of a general war, defended the use in war of the neutron weapon and supported a selective draft to provide skilled reservists for the Army.

Discussing the "gap" between Soviet and U.S. theater nuclear forces, the general stressed the necessity of closing it by introducing 464 ground-launched Cruise missiles and 180 Pershing ballistic missiles. If the weapons systems are installed, he said, "the Soviet

Union will get the message that it's not safe to fire their SS-20s on Western Europe without retaliatory fire onto Soviet soil."

Installation of the missiles, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander said, will also enable the United States to negotiate constraints on theater nuclear weapons from a "position of resolution and strength, the only things the Soviets respect."

He said the United States was firm in its intention to deploy the missiles. Deployment would begin in Britain in December, 1983, and in Italy in the spring of 1984.

German Commitment

He said he expected that as long as the Italians continue to support the missiles' installation, West Germany, which has said it will not be the only Continental power to accept them, will fulfill its commitment to do so.

Belgium, the general said, appears to be moving toward acceptance of the missiles, but the Netherlands may postpone its decision, which had been due in December.

Gen. Rogers, who spoke to reporters at his headquarters here, was less optimistic over the allies' willingness to meet the force goals set in May, 1980. These goals concern the non-nuclear forces that would meet the first shock of an attack.

The importance of bolstering European forces, he said, is that the alliance must have sufficient strength to hold the initial Soviet thrust and then deal with the second-echelon divisions, which "will be taken under fire and destroyed."

When that happens and the Soviet satellites face the prospect of a huge Western counterattack, "they will be a hell of a lot less faithful to Russia," he predicted.

To brunch or not to brunch is not the question for le Prince de Galles. The musical brunch au Prince de Galles is a must which offers shredded wheat à la Surrey, assorted Danish pastries, smoked sturgeon, smoked salmon, scrambled eggs aux Kiwis, crab beignets, Yorkshire sausages, leg of lamb steak, Caesar's salad, cottage cheese with fruit salad, cheesecake, strawberry shortcake, champagne by Bessarat de Bellefont, etc., etc...

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New Warning By Warsaw (Continued from Page 1) pointed out that it is not true that no one has been punished for engaging in anti-Soviet acts. Half a dozen people have been sentenced and fined for desecration of Soviet war monuments and the graves of Soviet soldiers. Brezhnev Doctrine One section of the letter raised the specter of the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine, which asserts that other Communist countries have the right to intervene if Communism is threatened internally inside Eastern Europe, by linking the alleged anti-Soviet campaign to an attempt to wrest Poland out of the Socialist commonwealth. The fact that the Polish authorities finally released the letter, after keeping it secret for a week, was puzzling. One theory among West European diplomats was that the Polish party, which had delivered strong attack on Solidarity two days before, wanted the union to realize just how precarious its situation had become. The backs are against the wall, if they want the union to know if commented a European diplomat. The Solidarity union had no response Friday to either the Soviet letter or the government statement which called on people to distance themselves from the line political opposition groups warned that it was the last chance to do so. But the union is not likely to back down from any of the resolutions it adopted at the congress





President Reagan was greeted by former President Gerald R. Ford in Grand Rapids, Mich., where the Ford Presidential Museum was dedicated Friday. Foreign leaders were also on hand.

### Canadian Energy Policy Angers Congress, Reagan Tells Trudeau

By George Skelton  
Los Angeles Times Service  
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — President Reagan has warned Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau that Congress is up in arms over Canada's nationalistic energy policy, which the president said victimizes U.S. companies.  
But Mr. Trudeau responded by saying that he was elected last year largely because he advocates the nationalistic energy policy and added that it is strongly supported by Canadians.  
Reagan Meets Leaders  
Both leaders agreed, a Canadian official said, "that once we're on the slippery slope of retaliation we lose" — a reference to potential angry reaction in the U.S. Congress to the Trudeau policy, and to a potential Canadian response.  
Mr. Reagan met separately with Mr. Trudeau and President José López Portillo of Mexico, as well as with former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, after arriving in Grand Rapids on Thursday to attend Friday's dedication of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum.  
A senior Reagan administration official described the meetings with Mr. Trudeau and Mr. López Portillo as "frank."  
The "most important" thing Mr. Reagan and Mr. López Portillo discussed, said the official, was the turmoil in Central America, particularly in El Salvador.  
Mr. Reagan and his foreign policy advisers were irritated when they saw a common view, he announced that they recognized the guerrillas in El Salvador as a "representative political force." The guerrillas are attempting to overthrow the Salvadoran government, which is backed by the United States.  
"The Mexican point of view was clarified for President Reagan and I think very satisfactorily," the U.S. official said, refusing to elaborate. "I don't want to suggest we share a common view," he continued, "but the differences are not as sharp, though they remain."  
Trudeau's Promises  
"Mr. Trudeau and his Liberal Party came to power last year after campaigning on a platform that promised to increase Canadian control of the nation's economy, especially in energy. Mr. Trudeau's policy, which uses taxing and exportation guidelines favorable to Canadian companies, is designed to reduce foreign ownership of the oil and gas industry from 72 percent to 50 percent by 1990. Nearly

### FCC Wants Broadcasting Laws Eased

Repeal Is Urged Of Fairness Rules  
By Merrill Brown  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission, reflecting the impact of its new Reagan appointees, has asked Congress to repeal both the Fairness Doctrine and equal-time rules that govern the nation's broadcasting industry.  
The recommendations, made Thursday, are the first time in the 47-year history of the Federal Communications Act that the FCC has sought to end the rules that are the basis for the agency's handling of political fairness and campaign issues. The vote was 4-2.  
It is uncertain whether Congress will act on the commission's recommendations.  
At issue is the government's role in regulating the over-the-air content in radio and television. The historic premise of the two laws is the notion of "scarcity," the view that since the broadcast spectrum is limited, the government has a major role to play in ensuring that the electronic media carry multiple points of view.  
The Fairness Doctrine requires broadcasters to air controversial topics and to present differing views, while the equal-time law forces licensees who put candidates on the air to grant equal opportunities to other candidates for that office.  
FCC Chairman Mark Fowler, a lawyer for Ronald Reagan's 1976 and 1980 campaign organizations, said the two provisions were based on "bankrupt concepts." Mr. Fowler said the "time has come to eliminate a large burden on freedom of speech."  
The broadcasting industry for many years has argued that the laws deny the free-speech rights granted newspapers under the First Amendment. A spokesman for the National Association of Broadcasters hailed the commission's action.  
But the action drew sharp criticism from citizen groups and others. The two laws "enhance the First Amendment by giving people holding dissenting or not widely held viewpoints an opportunity to express them," said Andrew Jay Schwartzman, director of the Media Access Project and a spokesman for a coalition fighting the proposal.  
Other Action  
Arthur Ginsburg, who left his post as chief of the FCC's Complaints and Compliance Division last year after 20 years with the agency, called the action a "sham and a fraud that plays upon the public's ignorance." He added, "If you win out on the Fairness Doctrine, the richest and most powerful organizations will have their say and you'll never hear the other side of a particular issue."  
In addition, the FCC voted to ask Congress to repeal a provision of the Communications Act that specifically guarantees broadcast time to candidates for federal office, a provision certain to rankle congressional leaders. Further, the commission agreed to recommend that the Justice Department, rather than FCC regulators, investigate obscenity, lottery and fraud charges against broadcasters.  
The actions are the clearest statement yet by the leadership of a newly revamped FCC of its intention to combine free-market economics with broadcast deregulation.

### Tobacco, Sugar Elude Senate Cuts From Price Supports in Farm Bill

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — Tobacco and sugar price supports are surviving where dairy and peanut subsidies failed as the Senate finishes work on a new four-year blueprint for the nation's farm programs.  
The Farm Belt coalition, battered earlier this week, regrouped Thursday to fight off further attacks against commodity price supports. With Senate leaders expecting a final vote soon on the multibillion-dollar farm bill, coalition members were optimistic that they could sidestep attempts to reduce the price levels that trigger direct federal payments to farmers.  
The trigger levels now in the farm bill, while higher than Agriculture Secretary John R. Block says is acceptable, have been tacitly endorsed by the Reagan administration, senators say.  
The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, and other Republican leaders played key roles Thursday in turning back attempts to eliminate or scale down the tobacco and sugar programs.  
Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, an Oregon Republican, lost his attempt to eliminate the 43-year-old tobacco program, 53-42. An attempt by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, a Missouri Democrat, to scale down tobacco price supports failed, 48-45.  
Sens. Dan Quayle of Indiana and Gordon J. Humphrey of New Hampshire, both Republicans, failed in their attempts to strip a proposed 18-cent-a-pound sugar support program from the farm bill.  
The government supports commodities through loans, direct payments or purchases in an effort to maintain adequate supplies of food and fiber and provide some income protection for producers when market prices are depressed.  
Critics of the support programs scored two victories earlier, winning Senate approval of reductions in dairy price supports and changes in the peanut program.  
Mr. Block had threatened a presidential veto if dairy supports were not cut. But he refused to take a position on changes in the peanut program, just as he had on the proposals for tobacco and sugar.  
On tobacco, Sen. Hatfield said it was a "moral and fiscal irresponsibility" to support prices for farmers growing a non-edible commodity while at the same time cutting money from programs like food stamps and child nutrition.  
But Sen. Jesse Helms, a Republican from North Carolina, the nation's largest tobacco producing state, said that ending the tobacco program would throw tens of thousands of families on small farms into the welfare rolls.

### Pilots' Hangovers Are Cited In U.S. Navy Plane Crashes

Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The pilots of at least five, and possibly as many as 22, of the U.S. Navy aircraft that crashed in 1979 had hangovers, although pilots are prohibited from drinking 12 hours before each flight, the Navy said this week.  
The figures were released Thursday after Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, the chairman of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, said a soon-to-be released congressional study had found that alcohol contributed to 15 percent to 20 percent of the Navy's 128 major aircraft crashes in 1979.  
Rep. Addabbo said he had no evidence to indicate the pilots were intoxicated or had been drinking immediately before flying. "Maybe they had been drinking the night before," he said.  
"Data Is Soft"  
The Navy confirmed that the medical reports existed, but a spokesman said the "data is very soft." Since the bodies of many pilots involved in crashes were burned beyond recognition or lost at sea, the studies were often based on interviews about the activities of pilots over the 72 hours before a crash rather than blood samples, the spokesman said.  
Two separate reports by Navy medical authorities reached different conclusions about the role of alcohol in the 1979 crashes. One said that seven crashes were definitely related to alcohol use. 12 "suggested" some connection and "another four have us wondering."  
The other report indicated that five accidents were alcohol-related and 17 may have been.  
At a hearing on drug abuse in the military, Rep. Addabbo said his subcommittee's investigation had found the "equivalent of four U.S. combat infantry battalions assigned to Europe are lost because of drug abuse."  
Without giving any figures, the

### Cooke Confession Not Needed to Convict, U.S. Says

The Associated Press  
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, Md. — Air Force prosecutors said Friday that they can prove Lt. Col. Christopher M. Cooke passed defense data to the Soviet Union without using his confession as evidence.  
"We have no intention of using those statements, or anything derived from them," Lt. Col. Bartoo Spillman told reporters after Lt. Cooke's court-martial recessed for the weekend. Col. Spillman and his associate, Maj. Charles Heimburg, refused to elaborate on their statements.  
During the recess, Lt. Col. David Orser, the presiding military judge, will be considering Lt. Cooke's motion for dismissal of the charges on the grounds that he was offered immunity from prosecution by the Air Force in exchange for a full, truthful account of his dealings with the Russians.  
Testimony about Lt. Cooke's motion has indicated that top officials of the Air Force were shocked when Lt. Cooke finally began talking freely on May 9. Prior to that, the testimony indicated, the Air Force had evidence only to prove that Lt. Cooke had contacted Soviet officials and failed to report the contact, not that he had engaged in espionage.  
Col. Spillman's contention was quickly disputed by one of Lt. Cooke's lawyers, Kenneth Fishman. He said the defense will contend that the evidence the government has gathered has all been derived from knowledge gained from Lt. Cooke's statements and is therefore inadmissible. The defense concluded its presentation Thursday.

### Foot, Healey Cite Arms Hope After Seeing Brezhnev

The Associated Press  
MOSCOW — Michael Foot, the British Labor Party leader, after conferring for 80 minutes with Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, said the talks could help bring progress toward limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.  
He said at a press conference Thursday that the Soviet position on the negotiating of limits to such weapons had been "more plainly stated" than on any recent occasion.  
The deputy party leader, Denis Healey, who took part in the meeting, reported "a very important clarification" by Mr. Brezhnev of the Soviet position. He said Mr. Brezhnev made a similar statement in October, 1979, but now "there is no doubt it still stands" despite a NATO decision to deploy its own medium-range missiles in Western Europe.  
Both visitors pointed to a comment by Mr. Brezhnev in an official statement on the talks that Moscow "is not going to insist on keeping all the missiles deployed in its Western districts and might agree to curtail them ... on condition that the Americans take a reasonable stand and the question of implementing the well-known NATO decision is withdrawn."  
Moscow has long campaigned for cancellation of NATO's plans to deploy 572 new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Mr. Healey noted that Mr. Brezhnev had offered previously to reduce the number of Soviet missiles if new NATO missiles were not deployed. What was significant, Mr. Healey said, was that Mr. Brezhnev had reiterated the offer.

### Pentagon Testing Its Equipment to Check Protection Against Alleged Toxins in Asia

By Robert C. Toth  
Los Angeles Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has begun studying whether the chemical and biological equipment in the hands of U.S. troops would protect them against the "yellow rain" toxins that the United States asserts have been used in Laos, Cambodia and perhaps Afghanistan, a Defense Department specialist said.  
Testing is under way, he said Thursday, to determine whether existing detection and alarm systems, as well as masks, filtering materials and overgarments issued to U.S. forces in Europe, would work against toxins as they will against agents that are clearly chemical or biological in nature.  
The official defended the U.S. government's public charge — on the basis of analysis of one sample — that the toxins had been used and the implication that they were used by Soviet technicians or with Soviet support.  
Toxins are the byproducts of living organisms such as bacteria and, in the case of "yellow rain," a fungus. These byproducts are not themselves alive and are classed as chemicals. But they are poisonous to living things. As such, they always have fallen into a gray area between biological and chemical categories.  
The Pentagon official, who gave the briefing on condition that his name not be used, suggested that the ambiguous nature of toxins  
was part of the reason they went so long unidentified in Southeast Asia, despite repeated reports since 1975 indicating common features in apparently unrelated attacks and in symptoms of illness and death.  
One concern about the equipment of U.S. forces, the official said, is that the specially treated charcoal in the filtering apparatus of masks somehow might react with toxins to allow them or a resulting poison to pass through the mask. Although distributed as a powder, the toxins are somewhat volatile, turning into a gas, he said.  
No antidote now exists, he said, although developing one would not be difficult. He said it would take at least three years of testing on animals and human volunteers to develop the substance and another three or four years to gain clearance for formal licensing for civilian use.  
The official, who has degrees in microbiology and chemical engineering, was one of the specialists who briefed reporters at the State Department on Monday in detailing a charge by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that the toxin had been supplied to Communist forces for use in Southeast Asia.  
Two other types of poisonous agents also are believed to have been used in one or more of the affected countries, and samples are being analyzed, the official said. The first, called "black rain" or "gray rain," produces sleep lasting from two to six hours, after which the victim remembers nothing, he said. This so-called "incapacitating agent" could be another toxin.  
The other type had no onerous "signature" and appeared to be a standard nerve agent causing vision distortion, breathing difficulties and death by paralysis of the nervous system, he said.  
More than 3,300 combinations

### Retaliatory Legislation Pending in Congress

Retaliatory legislation pending in Congress includes measures to place a moratorium on Canadian investment in the United States and to stiffen financial requirements for Canadian companies attempting to purchase American businesses.  
The Reagan administration official said after the meeting that "it is clear there are some members of Congress who have expressed serious concern." The official added, "I think the president shares concern any time members of the American Congress express their own concern."  
80 percent of foreign investments in Canada are controlled by U.S. interests.  
According to a Canadian official who briefed reporters on the Reagan-Trudeau meeting, the U.S. president brought up the delicate subject of the Canadian energy policy by saying it represents a "potentially serious situation" in Congress but that he would try to "contain" the legislators from overreacting. This, he said, would be difficult.  
Mr. Reagan's adroitness in pinning U.S. unhappiness on Congress was matched by Mr. Trudeau, who appealed to Mr. Reagan's political instincts in explaining why he was pressing the nationalistic policy, which is highly popular in Canada.

### Other Action

Arthur Ginsburg, who left his post as chief of the FCC's Complaints and Compliance Division last year after 20 years with the agency, called the action a "sham and a fraud that plays upon the public's ignorance." He added, "If you win out on the Fairness Doctrine, the richest and most powerful organizations will have their say and you'll never hear the other side of a particular issue."  
In addition, the FCC voted to ask Congress to repeal a provision of the Communications Act that specifically guarantees broadcast time to candidates for federal office, a provision certain to rankle congressional leaders. Further, the commission agreed to recommend that the Justice Department, rather than FCC regulators, investigate obscenity, lottery and fraud charges against broadcasters.  
The actions are the clearest statement yet by the leadership of a newly revamped FCC of its intention to combine free-market economics with broadcast deregulation.

### Syrian Defense Aide Meets Soviet Officials

Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — Syria's defense minister, Gen. Mustafa Tlas, has arrived in Moscow, reportedly to seek closer military ties along with additional modern Soviet military equipment.  
A brief statement Thursday in the Soviet armed forces newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said that Gen. Tlas met Thursday with leading Soviet military officials to discuss matters of "mutual interest."  
Western diplomats said that the unscheduled visit apparently was prompted by Syrian concerns about the planned strategic relationship between the United States and Israel.  
The Soviet authorities involved in the discussions included Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, the defense minister, as well as the air and naval chiefs and the head of the Army engineers.  
The Tlas visit has not been publicized here, except for the Krasnaya Zvezda account.  
Syria has been a major Soviet ally in the Arab world. Last October, the two countries concluded a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation that includes provisions for strengthening military ties and for prompt consultations in case the security of one of the parties is threatened.  
The list of Soviet participants in the talks suggested a broad review of the Middle East military scene, with the topics probably including the continuing crisis in Lebanon and the proposed sale of sophisticated U.S. aircraft to Saudi Arabia. But the main Syrian aim is believed to be to convince the Soviet Union that Damascus needs more sophisticated weapons to counter Israel's military strength.  
Western diplomats speculated that Gen. Tlas' shopping list involves a request for more MiG-25 jets and T-72 tanks, among the most advanced systems in the Soviet arsenal. Syria reportedly also wants an improved version of the MiG-23, which is said to be clearly as maneuverable as the U.S.-made F-15 flown by the Israeli Air Force.

### Italy Decides to Trim 2 Years off Jail Terms

The Associated Press  
ROME — The government, in an effort to ease the burden on Italy's overcrowded prisons, on Friday decided to lop off two years from prison terms of convicts, excluding terrorists, Mafia criminals and habitual delinquents.  
The decision, which must be approved by Parliament, would free convicts who have less than two years to serve or one less than 2 million lire (\$1,850) in fines.

Kenyan Is to Meet Reagan  
WASHINGTON — President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya will meet President Reagan at the White House during a visit to the United States later this month, the State Department announced Friday.  
The other type had no onerous "signature" and appeared to be a standard nerve agent causing vision distortion, breathing difficulties and death by paralysis of the nervous system, he said.  
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## The Promise of AWACS

There is understandable alarm in the Reagan administration as it bids for time to justify supplying Saudi Arabia with \$8.5 billion worth of top-of-the-line weapons. A building majority of Congress now recognizes that the sale of five AWACS, plus fuel tanks and potent missiles for F-15s, risks a further arms race in the Middle East, reduces Israel's military superiority and only weakens U.S. bargaining power in the region.

The deal is not improved by letting Israel call itself an "ally" and promising it joint naval maneuvers. The sale should never have been proposed, no less promised. President Reagan would be wise to retreat before he is frontally defeated.

Either defeat or retreat would require him to do a lot of explaining about U.S. democracy to an indignant House of Saud. But the president might salvage more in Riyadh by confessing weakness in Congress than by taking a formal rebuff. He might even avert defeat if he reduces the scope of the deal and vaguely promises more weapons later, as Middle East conditions permit.

In truth, the struggle in Washington no longer turns on any U.S. military benefits. It has become a matter of sustaining Mr. Reagan's stature and credibility. By allowing this deal to become a test of the U.S. link with Saudi Arabia, the administration is trapped into arguing that the link itself is at stake.

But the credibility argument really cuts the other way. Congress too was given a presidential pledge when, less than two years ago, it reluctantly approved selling the Saudis the F-15s. President Carter was made to promise that the range and firepower of these fighters would not be enhanced. He is now gone but the Pentagon architects of these sales are not: it was they who misled Mr. Reagan by

pushing the next installment upon Saudi Arabia.

Yes, the Saudis have been helpful to some U.S. objectives in the Middle East. And their oil policy has recognized overlapping Saudi and U.S. economic interests.

But the Saudis still feel they cannot safely speak of Israel as a nation. Contrary to Mr. Reagan's appeals, they still put Israel — and not the Soviet Union — at the top of their enemies list. This may be only a prudent defense against Arab radicals by a vulnerable royal family. But a regime so frail is hardly a safe depository for the most advanced U.S. weapons.

Conceivably, Israel can be supplied with some offsetting weapons, in yet another costly twist of the arms spiral. But that would only further strain its economy without restoring its trust in the United States.

And what are Egypt and other Arabs to think? To qualify as a U.S. military ally and opponent of Soviet-sponsored radicalism, Anwar Sadat ran the ultimate risk of recognizing Israel. For that he has been ostracized by all other Arabs, including the Saudis. What does it say to him and his policy if Saudi Arabia gets every last benefit of a U.S. connection without comparable motion? What does that do for U.S. credibility?

As long as Saudi enthusiasm for Mr. Reagan's "strategic consensus" in the Middle East is restrained by other interests, there is no shame in practicing a similar U.S. restraint. Saudi Arabia's stake in U.S. prosperity and power will survive a disappointment to its air force. The Saudis' real defense needs can be met in other ways. If ties to Saudi Arabia truly depended on this deal, they would not be preserved by five AWACS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Hobby Horse of Gold

The same crew that gave us the supply-side tax cut is off on a new tack: The answer to our economic troubles, they say, lies in a return to the gold standard. Rep. Jack Kemp, a Republican of New York, aided by the economist Arthur Laffer and Jude Wanniski, a consultant, are pushing this idea on anyone in Congress who will listen. Only when the United States returns to the gold standard, says Mr. Laffer, will it have a credible anti-inflation policy. "Gold is the only thing," chimes in Mr. Wanniski.

President Reagan, for his part, has turned the whole matter over to a study commission, which has begun public meetings.

The Kemp-Laffer-Wanniski team is the same one that once persuaded Mr. Reagan that a multi-year income tax cut would pay for itself by unleashing an economic boom. The president believed them but, to his current dismay, the financial community didn't. In the face of large deficits and high inflation, passage of the tax cut prompted a drop in the stock market and a disaster in the bond market. Strong investment, strong growth and moderate inflation now seem as unlikely as before.

It's a relief, then, that the president hasn't rushed to invest his political stock in gold.

And if the gold commission does its job conscientiously it is likely to find plenty of reason for skepticism. Gold is no more the obvious solution to inflation than a multiyear tax cut was to stagnation. Fixing a value on the dollar in terms of gold might reduce inflation, all right, but only by generating a recession and high unemployment — not by working some stabilizing magic, as the supply-siders suggest.

The tone of the current discussion, however, is even more troubling than the substance. There may be some ways to re-integrate gold into the financial system that make sense. Determining that is the task of the gold commission. But there is no reason at all to think that only a return to the gold standard will eradicate inflation without pain.

Having accepted the idea of one quick fix — the multiyear tax cut — the president now has a credibility problem.

It's not surprising that some politicians are seduced by the gold hype. Nevertheless, gold's promoters have not an iota of evidence or even a decent theory. If Mr. Reagan wants to instill confidence in the economy, he should make it clear that he doesn't have much confidence in hobby-horse advice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Protesting the Springbok Tour

The current U.S. tour of the Springboks, the visiting South African rugby team, is more a propaganda stunt than a legitimate series of sports events, and it is partly financed by a South African businessman with obvious political intentions. The visit thus rightly offends many Americans and raises the possibility that the Soviet Union and many Third World nations will withdraw from the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

The Reagan administration had the chance to tell the team to stay home. Since it would not, the best way for Americans to show what they think of the team, and its government's racial policies, is to do so themselves.

South Africans should be free to visit the United States to study, conduct business or participate in competitive sports. But the Springboks are not here for any of those reasons. Their tour is a crude test of U.S. apartheid sentiment and an effort to clean up South Africa's image. How well they play rugby means little.

The tour idea began last December when Louis Luyt, a South African businessman with close ties to his government, contributed \$25,000 to the Eastern Rugby Union in this country. It then invited the Springboks on the present tour, arranging for matches with U.S. teams. Mr. Luyt is hardly an ideal promoter of international good will. The Wash-

ington Post reports that he was involved in a South African effort to buy influence abroad in 1974; the ensuing scandal forced Prime Minister John Vorster from office.

The South African government is nonetheless likely to accept whatever help it can get. In recent weeks it has cracked down on dissidents and displaced thousands. It has sent troops deep into Angola. It continues its illegal occupation of Namibia. It could use some favorable publicity.

Washington, arguing that Pretoria will be more receptive to friendly gestures than hostility, may thus think that admitting the Springboks is helpful. But Washington does not have to live with the consequences. These fall upon leaders of local communities. New York's Mayor James Koch and Gov. Hugh Carey of New York, professing concern over "threats of violence," have acted to block Springbok matches in New York City and Albany. For a like reason, Chicago says it will permit a match only at a secret location.

That is lamentable reasoning, ducking the real issue and legitimizing intimidation. Better for local officials to permit the matches, accommodate demonstrators, prepare to keep order — and urge the public to make the most effective gesture of protest: by staying away.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
September 19, 1906

NEW YORK — Mark Twain wrote and published a hurling autobiography some 20 years ago, which still brings a good price as a rarity in auction sales. This was sheer romance. He has, however, been at work on a real autobiography that will present important facts and details in his life, although, wherever possible, in the guise of genial and generous fun. He began this many years ago, and he continues to add to it day by day. It already reaches to a quarter of a million words. It had originally been his intention to publish the book posthumously in its entirety. He has been persuaded, however, to allow selections to appear serially in the North American Review.

Fifty Years Ago  
September 19, 1931

SHANGHAI — After smoldering for weeks, bad feeling between Chinese and Japanese in Manchuria has burst into open hostilities that have resulted in virtual occupation of the province by the Japanese, who seized Mukden after several bombardments. Governments of both countries profess a desire to avoid continued hostilities. Negotiations for a truce were scheduled for this afternoon. Fighting has been fierce. Sporadic dispatches say the death toll among Chinese troops is high, casualties among Japanese being slightly less. Washington sees no violation as yet of the Kellogg pact outlawing war. The League of Nations at Geneva prepares to consider the situation.



## Solidarity Faces the Challenge

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The latest fashion in clothes for Poles is simple, startling and far more than a passing vogue: a white cotton T-shirt bearing the large red initials "AE." The two letters stand for "Anti-Socialist Element."

And it is more than just a mockery of the most often used cliché emanating from the government propaganda offices; it is also a sign of recognition that says that the anti-Socialist elements are the workers, the students, the farmers, the rank and file, the new citizens of Poland.

Lech Walesa, the head of the Solidarity Independent Union, knows that it is not a provocation but a new fundamental factor in the Polish political situation. "We need a bit of dictatorship," he declared during the Gdansk congress of Solidarity, during the debate on the internal structures of the union. And the organization of the power structure in Solidarity was the main question debated during the meeting.

### Good Reasons

It was, therefore, for very good reasons that Mr. Walesa decided to cancel a formal vote and allow the presidents of the union's powerful regional sections to participate in the national directorate.

Mr. Walesa wanted to remain at the head of the prestigious organization in Gdansk, where the revolution began, and also to stay close to his "princes," as he calls them. They are the crucial links between the head of the union and its rank and file, the increasingly numerous and militant AEs and the increasingly aggressive Polish and Soviet authorities.

Nevertheless, moving beyond their threatening discourse, the authorities in Poland are now prepared to negotiate a sort of "internal Yalta" — an agreement on sharing areas of competence between the government and the union. But Mr. Walesa knows that it is too late, and that for the union majority, it is no longer enough.

The government believed that the time had come to divide and conquer Solidarity in all areas of confrontation. But the opposite occurred; the rank and file, for whom Solidarity is a vast social organization that must have a role in all the social problems of the nation, took a hard line.

### First and Last

A leader of Solidarity explained recently, "The authorities would like to reduce our role to one of the brute force needed to pull the country out of the quagmire, but the members of our union no longer have any confidence in the government and want to have a say in what is going on."

This is precisely what the initials AE stand for and why the Gdansk meeting turned more radical than expected. And this was inevitable, for all of the text vied in Gdansk originated in the rank and file and they represent what the 10-million-member union believes and what

no one in Warsaw or abroad can ignore. The only difference is that now all has been made public.

At the same time, if the various proposals presented to the congress serve to stimulate a new political movement, they also act as a safety valve. By asking for something near the maximum, thereby fomenting its own political revolution, the congress tried to defuse the time bomb within the nation.

The AEs throughout Poland would have been badly frustrated if their 1,000 delegates at the Gdansk meeting had not faced the challenge thrown at the union by the authorities in Warsaw and elsewhere.

The concept of a referendum on self-management is the reply to the Nomenklatura's determination to "keep for itself the monopoly of repairing the Polish clock, which it so often turned backward in the past."

The point on free elections (without an opposition party) comes from the desire of millions of Poles who belong to Solidarity — that is the majority of adult Polish citizens — to be consulted in the choice of candidates for the next election.

### Appeal

Finally, the appeal to workers in other Eastern European countries is less an attempt to export the "quiet revolution" in Poland than a way of replying to the campaign of denigration that has been waged against Solidarity by the press of all the Communist bloc in the last year.

The appeal was a calm one, contrary to what had been feared, and the local union meetings have confined themselves — for the time being at least — to sending invitations to the factory organizations in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

These organizations assailed the "intolerable counter-revolutionary provocation," which consisted of inviting them to go to Poland to see for themselves what counter-revolution they were talking about, and to meet those whom they accuse of "preparing an anti-Socialist coup d'état with the connivance of West German reactionaries and, worse, left foreign governments unaware which U.S. foreign policy was the real one."

The Gdansk meeting did take some risks in that it signified a turning point in the system of the Socialist-model society and the Soviet satellite organization that has been applied since Yalta in 1945. The Solidarity congress was political because everything is political in a totalitarian society. The questions remain if Solidarity went beyond the limits of what is tolerable.

Solidarity has been running risks from the moment it was created, yet it is because of Solidarity that the nation has remained calm. In the past, during far less serious crises, the authorities fired at Polish citizens and each time there were threats to international peace. Yet, within the last year, although the situation has been more tense

than in previous rebellions, there has been no shooting in a civil conflict and no violent foreign intervention.

And notwithstanding the siren calls and appeals to sedition from the Polish and Soviet parties to the forces of Mr. Walesa, it is because Solidarity assumed all the risks and went beyond the limits of what appeared tolerable that it has been able to reconquer the interests of the nation and those of geopolitics. In other words, the union has succeeded in doing what the authorities were never able to do.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

## Camp David Talks: Now the Hard Part

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — They laugh as the Israelis and the Egyptians sit down this week with the Americans to resume negotiations on the hard part of the Camp David "framework for peace" — the "autonomy" talks on a form of self-rule for the Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

By "they" I mean the Europeans (who have their own political and commercial fish to fry in the Middle East), the hard-line Arabs like Syria and Iran, the so-called moderate Saudis and Jordanians, and the assorted critics in the United States as well. Menachem Begin won't bend, they say. Anwar Sadat doesn't really care. The Arabs who matter won't be there.

Camp David is dead. Abandon hope.

They may be right. But Camp David has been pronounced dead, and hope abandoned, so many times that a second opinion is advised. It begins with the tumultuous history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. What that says is that the absence of any forward movement — can lead quickly to violent and explosive movement backward.

### Format Re-Shaped

"Peace is a process," as Henry Kissinger was fond of saying, and almost everybody agrees that for better or worse Camp David is the only process showing signs of life. So the mere existence of continuing "autonomy" talks provides a crucial safety valve. Better yet, the negotiating format can be re-shaped, expanded, modified. Still better, it is not foreordained that, even in their present form, the talks will necessarily fail — though that case can certainly be made.

Mr. Begin's obstructionist settlement policy, the Israeli security clampdowns on the West Bank, the land and water grabs — all this, it is argued, is fast closing the door to "autonomy." Mr. Sadat, some say, is interested only in the second part of the "framework," the concurrent Camp David negotiations that would return to Egypt the last Israeli-occupied slice of the Sinai. With that in hand, Mr. Sadat's support for the Palestinian cause would be perfunctory.

The Reagan administration, the argument runs on, is so transfixed with strategic consensus-building against the Russians that it has no sense of the inextricable connection between progress on the Palestinian issue and any prospect of a collective Israeli-Egyptian-Saudi Arabian effort to counter the Communist threat. Witness the easy side given Mr. Begin on the "autonomy" issue on his visit to the United States.

And finally, of course, there is no prospect now that the West Bank, Palestinian Arabs, and Egyptian participation in an "autonomy" plan is crucial, will have any direct hand in shaping it.

That is a formidable array of arguments. There are persistent and increasingly harsh battles for turf, and decisions are made without adequately weighing the factors involved.

Nonetheless, despite early talk about overall review of the big issues, there is an effective effort to ask basic questions of policy goals and seek new ideas.

Thoughtful people in every part of Washington are working about this situation now, and chewing over possible solutions. The old NSC session wasn't satisfactory. The new one settles little. What then?

Some examples illustrate the trouble. Middle East policy is now on a bewildering and dangerous drift. The Air Force, eager to sell the expensive AWACS reconnaissance planes, which NATO had refused to help finance over the years, thought up offering it to Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis liked the idea as a valued symbol of U.S. concern for their security. From every other point of view, we are better off with U.S.-owned and operated planes patrolling the sensitive Gulf, as now. That doesn't upset Israel, and it guarantees U.S. control of a highly secret system which adversaries, and not only Russians, would love to get their hands on.

Now the United States has offered Israel "strategic cooperation" as reassurance to balance the Saudi deal. Details are to be worked out at a meeting of U.S. and Israeli defense ministers in November, after Congress votes on the AWACS plane sale. Meanwhile, nobody is sure what "strategic cooperation" means: not much, to judge by private explanations from U.S. officials; a dramatic "third stage" of enhanced relations, according to public statements by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Of course, friendly Arab countries are irritated and confused.

One bad idea is being traded off against another. Resentments have reached the stage where U.S. dip-

lomats say failure to deliver will be disastrous.

Mr. Begin was given a particularly warm reception in Washington in hopes of soothing his misgivings. It was so warm, in fact, that he said President Reagan didn't even mention the two most prickly issues during their two meetings. One is to distinguish offensive and defensive Israeli use of U.S. weapons. The other is the West Bank key to fulfilling the Camp David agreement.

Another example is continued waffling on the China-Taiwan issue. According to insiders, a memo from Secretary Alexander M. Haig Jr. was held up a month without consideration so as not to distract the president from his economic program.

The NSC is neither filtering, coordinating, nor recommending. Ideal NSC behavior, say people who have worked there under various administrations, is to be very tough in demanding well-thought-out, documented positions from the departments, and very modest and balanced in presenting carefully reasoned options to the president.

Old-timers maintain that it's a personality problem and that it used to work. But foreign policy issues have become immensely more complex, far more embroiled with domestic issues since President Eisenhower's time. Going back to the old structure may no longer be enough to cope with the vastly expanded bureaucracy.

The solution is not obvious. It may be partly structural, partly personal. Maybe we need a council of elder statesmen to consider the ways of the world and give the president outside advice on how to take the initiative. Maybe the United States needs a super-Cabinet office of secretary for foreign policy with authority over existing departments.

Clearly, the United States needs a more coherent approach to foreign policy reflecting both its personal and its national vision.

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## Letters

### Lower Those Prices

In the International Herald Tribune for Sept. 5-6, you reported as follows: "Spurred by rebates, dealer incentives and interest rate subsidies, automobile sales by three major U.S. companies increased 26.5 percent in the last 10 days of August..."

Isn't there a lesson to be learned from this by the makers of refrigerators, carpets, television sets,

men's suits and pre-cooked hams? Isn't the increase in retail sales all along the line the answer to an end of the recession? And isn't the effective lowering of prices the answer to an increase in retail sales?

Why don't companies which sell to the general public learn this lesson from the finally awakened automobile industry?

JOHN FISTERE.

London.

## INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

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Fossil Jaw of an Unknown Mammal Is Found

Tiny Specimen Found in Arizona Is One of Rarest, Earliest Extant

By Bayard Webster

New York Times Service. The fossil jaw of a small mammal never before known to man has been found on a Navajo Indian reservation in northeastern Arizona.



The fossil jaw of an unknown mammal, about 180 million years old, was found in Arizona. It is about a centimeter (.39 inches) long. The animal would have been about the size of a mouse.

The finding, coupled with an earlier discovery of the teeth of a known mammal of the same era at the same site, provides the first evidence that mammals were present in North America as early as the Late Triassic or Early Jurassic periods, about 180 million years ago.

The few previous findings of early mammal fossils in North America dated only to the Late Jurassic or Early Cretaceous period about 135 million years ago.

kins has been working in the cliffs of the Kayenta Formation, a quarry on the Indian reservation, seeking the remains of some of the earliest mammals on Earth.

He and his colleagues had initially turned up fossils of small dinosaurs, turtles and other reptiles. Knowing that these species lived at the same time as the early mammals, they renewed their search for mammalian fossils.

First Discovery

The first discovery of an early mammalian fossil in North America was made last fall at the site when a set of four teeth was identified as that of a Morganucodontid, one of two known mammal varieties from the Late Triassic or Early Jurassic periods.

The earliest mammals, which are warm-blooded vertebrates whose offspring are nursed with milk secreted by the mammary glands, are thought to have been small animals that ate insects.

Careful Examination

By placing small quantities of the rocks in a stream and then straining the rocks through screens of various sizes, masses of small rocks were obtained for careful examination by researchers who used picks, small hammers and brushes as they looked for fossils.

When the tiny lower jaw was found in a small stone, it was put through a bath of chemicals of different densities that separated the rock strata from the bone, leaving the fossil undamaged.

This finding gives us a new view of the world of mammals which shows they were much more diverse at the very beginning of mammalian evolution than we had thought. And it gives us new insights into the mammals of North America at such an early date.

Mr. Jenkins, who is curator of vertebrate paleontology at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, identified the fossil in his laboratory as a new variety of animal by examining the structure of the bone and the wear facets of the four teeth in the jaw.

"I found a triangular pattern of tooth shapes that was distinctly different from that of other small mammals that had been previously identified," he said.

"It's not a known animal type, though we may find that it is related to another group," Mr. Jenkins added, noting that there were so

Mobutu Foe, in U.S., Says Anarchy Is Imminent in Zaire

By James Naughtie

WASHINGTON Post Service. The former premier and foreign minister of Zaire, in the United States to campaign against what he calls the most corrupt regime in black Africa, claims that Western governments have only a few months to prevent the slide of Zaire into violent anarchy by withdrawing their support for President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Mr. Nguza, 43, has lived in Brussels since he resigned as premier and left Zaire in April. He is known for strong pro-Western views and says U.S. support for Mr. Mobutu will rebound on the West because the Zairian president, who seized power in 1965 and has ruled almost single-handedly since, has lost the support of the army and the people and cannot hold the country together much longer.

open conflict with the Roman Catholic Church, an important political force, since two-thirds of the population is Catholic.

Throughout the 1970s, Mr. Nguza was in touch regularly with politicians in many Western countries and was regarded as a moderate and a friend. Now he is using that good will in an effort to persuade the West that Mr. Mobutu should be asked, in effect, to go into voluntary exile with his considerable fortune, leaving others to try to move Zaire toward a more democratic system and to attempt economic improvements.

Mr. Nguza has made it clear that he will not lead any revolt against Mr. Mobutu if there is a popular uprising. "I will be behind my people and will assume my responsibilities to the bitter end," he said.

Mr. Nguza is receiving no official recognition in Washington, and the State Department said this week that it would not interfere in the internal affairs of Zaire. As a result, Mr. Nguza is trying to get his message to Congress and the media, a method with which he had some success in Europe.

On the subject of Mr. Mobutu's financial transactions, Mr. Nguza said that he recalled being officialized last year as premier that \$30 million in Belgian francs had been transferred by the Bank of Zaire to the president's personal account, and that state companies had been instructed to sell 20,000 tons of copper abroad privately for Mr. Mobutu's benefit.

Indian Parliament Passes Legislation Banning Strikes

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — The Indian Parliament approved legislation Friday banning strikes in essential industries after a 16-hour debate in the Upper House that ended in a walkout by the opposition.

It was the third straight victory for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government in Parliament. On Thursday, her supporters defeated a no-confidence motion. The previous day, her Congress Party overcame opposition to the anti-strike bill in the Lower House.

The debate over the bill in the Upper House was similar to the one in the lower chamber, where the opposition also stormed out.

Opposition spokesmen claimed that the law, which bans strikes in 42 industries in the public and private sectors, is a prelude to emergency rule — a reference to the 1975-77 state of emergency ordered by Mrs. Gandhi.

The bill now goes to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy for approval. After that formality, it will be announced in the government's official gazette.

Pius Rescued 400,000 Jews From Nazis, New Book Says

The Associated Press

LONDON — Pope Pius XII, who despite Vatican denials has been accused of indifference toward the fate of Jews in the Nazi reign of terror in Rome in 1943, in fact sheltered 400,000 Jews from German deportation, according to a new book published in London.

The Papacy in the Modern World, an English Catholic Church historian, the Rev. Derek Holmes, said two German diplomats in Rome deliberately created a smokescreen of "tactical lies" to deceive Nazi authorities in Berlin in order to safeguard the pope's efforts to save the Jews.

Father Holmes said the deception by the German ambassador to the Holy See in 1943, Baron Ernst von Weizsacker, and his deputy Albert von Kessel subsequently became the basis for allegations that Pius was lukewarm on behalf of the Jews.

The author said the two diplomats were trying to stop the Nazis from occupying the Vatican and seizing the pope during a reign of terror in Rome. This followed the overthrow of Mussolini in 1943 after the invasion of Italy by the Allied forces.

Irish Moonie Says She'll Stay in Sect

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Mary Canning, an Irish schoolteacher who joined the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church while vacationing in California, has come out of hiding and says she will stay in the sect despite her family's objections.

"My own personal interests have been considered by my family," Mrs. Canning, 23, of Donegal, said Thursday at a news conference in Dublin. She returned to Ireland on Wednesday night, two days after the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said she was subject to deportation if she violated terms of her visa by working, including making solicitations for the church.

Miss Canning went to San Francisco in July and met recruiters of the Unification Church, also known as the Moonies. A month later she wired her parents in Ireland saying she had decided to stay. Her father and sister flew to San Francisco to persuade her to return home, claiming she had been brainwashed by church leaders.

Rome Communist Re-Elected Mayor

United Press International

ROME — Luigi Pretorelli, a Communist, has been re-elected mayor by the Rome City Council.

Mr. Pretorelli, 49, who has been mayor of the capital since September, 1979, was supported by the Socialists, who form part of Premier Giovanni Spadolini's national coalition, in winning 39-25 on Thursday over Giovanni Galloni, a 54-year-old Christian Democrat, on the fifth ballot.

The election of the mayor was held three months after local elections in which the Communist Party retained the plurality on the Rome City Council that it first won in 1976.

Italian Prison Official Shot to Death in Milan

The Associated Press

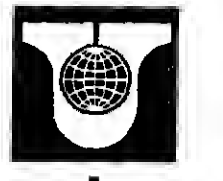
MILAN — Gunmen ambushed and shot to death a deputy prison warden here on Friday, and police said it might mark the start of an autumn campaign threatened by leftist extremists.

Police said Francesco Rucci, 25, was driving to work at San Vittore prison when gunmen drove to his side, forced him to stop and shot him in the head and chest. A caller later told a radio station that a Communist group had executed a "rascal" of San Vittore.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 18

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices, including 12 Month High/Low, Dividend, Yield, P/E Ratio, and Closing Price for various stocks.

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Arts Travel Leisure

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Weekend

In Britain, the Arts Find Ways Around the Money Pinch

The National Theater Keeps Busy

by Isabel Bass

LONDON — During August, the drama month when most European state theaters are dark, three productions opened at the National Theater...

Under the directorship of Sir Peter Hall, the theater swung into September with a repertoire that would cause shivers elsewhere...

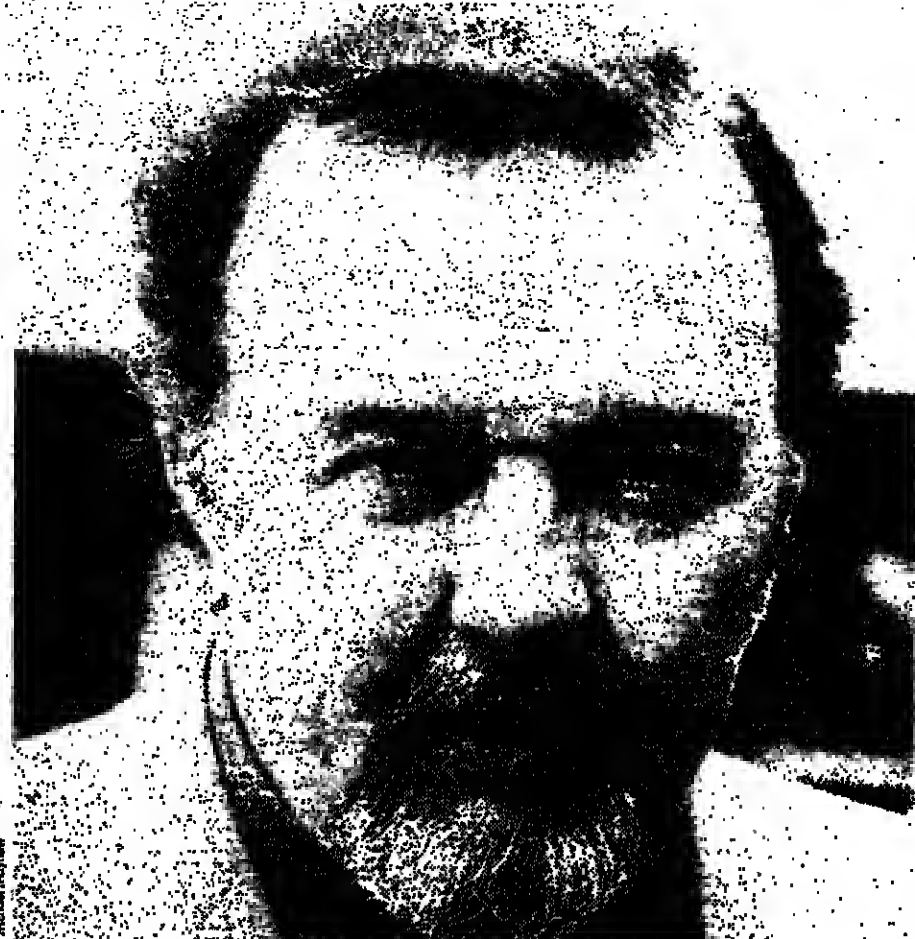
At age 50, Sir Peter is a man of towering prestige. He created the Royal Shakespeare Company and made it a national theater...

But it has been nearly six years since the National moved into its £20-million, 2,450-seat concrete fortress of a home...

One involves the coming trial at the Old Bailey of Michael Bogdanov, whose National Theater production of "The Romans in Britain" included on-stage and off-stage acts...

A far bigger problem, as Sir Peter describes it, is a threatened cut in the theater's annual subsidy. The National Theater costs about £10 million a year to run...

"Four of us [the National, the Royal Shakespeare Company, the English National Opera and Covent Garden] think we're going to get cut," Sir Peter says.



Sir Peter Hall, director of Britain's National Theater complex.

money to fly the planes. We're already very near the headline and it's worse now than it has ever been in my 25 years of theater...

Nevertheless, Sir Peter still turned down at least one commercial sponsorship package that came his way. He insists that the money involved was "not enough for us to sell our souls."

Critics don't need to alert Sir Peter to the lucrative mass market now opening up because of television, especially cable television. The Royal Shakespeare Company, he knows, is deep into an internationally financed television production of its award-winning "Nicholas Nickleby"...

"The main reason we haven't gone into video is because we haven't been offered enough share of the profits," he says. "I'd like to see us and the RSC doing two or three things a year for world video. But we can't run a theater and make its primary function be video. Also, we're the British theater, not just the National."

ed by some as traditional blinkered British artistic elitism — has caused Sir Peter to turn away a large number of projects.

"The truth is that we've very much stuck to people connected with us, partly for financial reasons and also to grow our roots well. My main concern is giving artistic power to a number of people here and supporting them. If a theater tries to be all things to all people, open to all and without a strength of its own, it turns into a Herrod's shop window."

Meanwhile, Sir Peter grapples with two immense projects. One is the reorganization of the National Theater's 120 or so performers into four distinct streams. This, he trusts, will provide four recognizable companies. The other project is his "Orestia," five years in the making, 16 male actors in full mask tacking Tony Harrison's version of Aeschylus' trilogy ("Agamemnon," "Choephoroi" and "Eumenides") to open on Nov. 28) dealing with "the balance of opposites, about equilibrium between male and female, against simplification."

"I came into the theater with a number of things in my bag. In the '60s it was Shakespeare. In the '70s, the Orestia. In the '80s, "Animal Farm," says Sir Peter. "Sometimes it would be nice to hang up our hats and put up a 'goue fishing' sign. But we over close."

by Steven Rattner

LONDON — When Margaret Thatcher was elected Britain's prime minister two years ago, the arts world here — heavily dependent on the public spending Mrs. Thatcher had pledged to reduce — gave a shudder...

These extreme fears have subsided now, and arts leaders in Britain are beginning to face the new realities — including emulating their American counterparts in seeking business sponsorship.

All told, a variety of public and private officials believe that Britain's new economic order has neither left the arts unscathed nor proved to be as threatening as at first feared. "In considering how difficult everything is, the arts have done well," said Paul Channon, minister for the arts. "Real progress is still being made."

Indeed, to the casual eye, the outward signs of suffering are few. The Tate Gallery, overlooking the Thames in classical splendor, is about to begin construction of a new wing to house the museum's Turner collection. The imposing Victoria and Albert Museum has embarked on what its director, Sir Roy Strong, calls its "biggest period of expansion since 1909," encompassing new areas of interest such as photography and design. A new performing arts hall was dedicated recently in Manchester. And in London, the Almeida Theater, long dark, reopened in June for a two-week festival and is now in the midst of fund-raising and restoration.

What the new realities have clearly done is force many British arts organizations, resting managerially somewhat in the last century, to enter the 1980s by adopting modern methods of administration and finance. And these new realities have meant as well adapting artistic products to suit not only the artist but also the public, whose support has become increasingly important.

To be sure, some artistic endeavors have been constrained and a few closings have occurred. In the West End, where ticket prices have been hit hard by sharp increases in the value added tax and attendance has been reduced by the recession, the marquee of the commercial theaters are ablaze but the shows inside are more often revivals and productions requiring smaller budgets.

There's a reluctance to mount totally new work in the West End, unless someone is really sure it's a sure thing. At Lansdowne, assistant director of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, one of the few in Britain providing substantial arts funding. In the past year, Lansdowne said, applications for funding from frantic organizations have "practically doubled."

Perhaps the most widely discussed example of difficulty here was the closing of the historic Old Vic theater in May after the Arts Council, the dispenser of most government largesse, ended its grants.

But even that closing received mixed greetings in artistic circles here. To many officials and some artistic leaders, it illustrated the positive effect of applying a more critical judgment to funding policy. The performing company involved in the closing was not a national group but a traveling troupe that had decided a few years ago to take up residence at the Old Vic, the officials noted.

"No theater of any quality has actually closed," said Sir Roy Shaw, director of the Arts Council. Sir Roy insisted that he had made it clear to the Old Vic troupe that he would not fund another major theatrical company in London. At the same time, the Arts Council last December eliminated grants to 40 other organizations — such as the National Youth Brass Band — that Sir Roy also insisted did not deserve continued funding.

'There's certainly a bigger selling element in everybody's arts package than before.'

"The council is fully justified in principle in chopping away the deadwood from time to time, a task it had been inclined to shirk in the past," said The Times, which nonetheless criticized the decision on the Old Vic mostly because of the building's historic role.

Perhaps the principal reason why the arts in Britain are surviving the economic onslaughts is that Prime Minister Thatcher decided at the outset that wholesale cuts in arts spending would not be worth the political turmoil they would create.

But then, in Britain, government has had a primary role in arts funding for decades. This year, the Arts Council will dispense more than \$85 million (\$153 million) while £112 million (\$200 million) more will be awarded directly by the government. By comparison, in the United States, with its far larger economy, the National Endowment for the Arts has a budget of \$158 million this year. Put another way, the United States spends about 69 cents per capita on the arts, whereas Britain spends several dollars.

Partly because of the larger role of government and partly because of less-generous tax laws, Britain has never depended in a major way on businesses and wealthy individuals for arts funding. That is perhaps the most dramatic change on the British artistic landscape.

"Now you have to have success in order to attract patronage and support," said Sir Roy of the Victoria and Albert Museum. "In a way it's quite a bracing thing — you have to start thinking creatively."

Artistically, that has also required tempering the artist's judgment of what contribution is most needed with a judgment of what the public would like to see and support. For the V & A, for example, that probably means more exhibitions like "Princely Magnificence: Court Jewels of the Renaissance" and fewer like "Japan-style." But another case is that of the Festival Ballet, which this season put off virtually all new productions due to financial pressures and confined itself to the most popular, big-scale works like "The Nutcracker," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Giselle."

Perhaps most significantly, more creative thinking is also being applied to fund-raising. The Royal Opera and other organizations have hired Danny Newman, a well-known U.S. fund-raiser, to help them with their development efforts.

In particular, the arts groups have taken aim at business, hoping for large contributions in return for a little free publicity for the company. Thus, BAT Industries, the tobacco company, is spending \$1.2 billion over two years to support the London-based Philharmonia Orchestra — at a time when pressure is mounting for controls on cigarette sales. For the Philharmonia, the gift obviates a worrying deficit and provides the means to launch its own modest marketing plan, so that, according to managing director Christopher Bishop, the orchestra is heading for one of its best seasons.

All told, business sponsorship of the arts has been growing at a torrid pace in Britain: During the last five years, it has risen to an estimated \$10 million, from about \$1.2 million.

Interest in business fund-raising has so grown that for the last four years the Association of Business Sponsorship, itself a recent outgrowth of the interest, has given awards for the best sponsors. The Loodoo newspapers have discussed the subject endlessly, printing articles such as "How arts patrons should behave."

"There's certainly a bigger selling element in everybody's arts package than before," said Jennifer Williams, director of the British American Arts Association. "They're getting the sense that they're in business and competing against each other."

In addition, arts organizations in Britain are only just beginning to use another device that is commonplace elsewhere — subscription tickets, which began at the Philharmonia, for example, only a year ago thanks to promotional money from BAT.

As for museums, "Friends of ..." groups have only recently appeared, even at institutions like the V & A, whose two-year-old effort has amassed 2,000 members at nearly \$30 a year. Now Sir Roy is thinking about corporate members.

But this shift in sponsorship has raised fears that while the national companies will be able to survive nicely, the less-mainstream, more experimental enterprises — with less prestige and smaller opportunity for publicity — will have difficulty attracting similar corporate or subscription support.

In addition, the smaller groups seem likely to suffer most as government support and the recession tighten, in part because British officials partly justify heavy spending for the arts on the grounds that it promotes national prestige and helps attract tourists — both of which apply almost entirely to such groups as the Royal Opera and the National Theater. In the current budget year, more than a quarter of the Arts Council's funds — nearly \$40 million — will go to just four groups.

The one counterweight to this trend is the Greater London Council, which awards about \$9 million a year. A few months ago, the Conservatives were replaced by strongly leftist Laborites and the new members have already begun trimming awards to major companies, recipients in past years of more than half the total.

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There's More Than Sherry to Jerez

by Robert Packard

JEREZ, Spain — Ancient cities built walls to repel invaders. Modern cities deter visitors with a ring of urban blight. Travelers expect highways to circumvent most metropolitan areas, and in southern Spain a 75-mile autopista linking Seville and Cadiz bypasses the city of Jerez de la Frontera.

Not that Jerez makes itself readily accessible to casual visitors. My first impression, after I had turned off the toll highway just 10 miles before Cadiz, was of a city whose sole emphasis was on the sherry production with which the name Jerez is synonymous. After I had visited the vineyards and learned something of the life of the city, I became aware of its rich historic tradition, diversity of activities and complex social structure.

Jerez is known as the sherry capital of the world. Scholars insist that the word sherry is a corruption of the Spanish Jerez, but it seems more likely that both words stem from the Arabic Scherish, as the city was called during 400 years of Moorish occupation. Before that Jerez had been known as Xerez by the Phoenicians and Caeret by the Romans.

The center of this city of 112,000 is a confusing network of one-way streets. Visitors find themselves driving repeatedly past what look to be the same buildings, block-long buildings in which casks of sherry are blended and aged.



Park your car. Within easy walking distance are some beguiling sights.

Jerez is in the Andalusian region, Spain's touristic cliché come true. The sidewalks are shaded by orange trees, the houses dazzling white, their black-grilled balconies geranium-bedecked, the plazas boasting royal palm trees, bougainvillea, roses and camellias. Within minutes you find that climate and customs combine to slow the pace while quickening the senses.

I left my car in the Plaza de Domeco, an ill-defined open space with an oval of trees at its western extremity. The plaza serves as a proscenium to the wide baroque steps leading to the doors of the Collegiate Church of Santa Maria, so called because it is connected to a seminary. The yearly September Wine Festival, held last weekend, begins ceremoniously on the steps of the church. The church is a monumental 17th-century structure whose five naves are complemented by an octagonal cupola. Behind the church are the gardens surrounding the walls of the Alcazar, an 11th-century Moorish fortress the size of a conventional city block. Its battlemented walls were the site of fierce fighting by Alfonso X in the Christian reconquest of Jerez in 1264, and the victory banner of Castile was first raised from the Arabic Octogona Tower, so called because of its polygonal form.

Jerez shares its partial appellation "de la Frontera" with six or seven other Andalusian towns. These *fronteras*, or frontiers, represent the line that separated Christians and Moors when the reconquest returned Spain to its European heritage after centuries of Arabic domination.

I followed the walls of the fortress to the busy Reyes Audices Plaza, and at the northwest corner I turned into Calvo Sotelo Street, which runs for two or three blocks in the heart of medieval Jerez. The narrow twisting streets have become a shopping area for bargain hunters.

Calvo Sotelo Street ends at San Dionisio Church, dating from 1430. The church has Gothic vaulting above the altar and over the nave an astonishing ceiling in which raised filets outline caissons in the shape of stars. This particular decoration was a popular Christian retention of a motif that first appeared under the Moors. The side entrance of the church has a startling Christ figure with an expression of infinite despair.

Across the minuscule Plaza de la Asunción (no larger than San Dionisio Church, which it faces) is a building with a Renaissance facade known as the Chapter House, which formerly housed municipal offices. A formal doorway with low ornamented windows to each side of its pillared entrance is offset by an Italian loggia with marble columns. This facade could serve as an architectural model: Rich and ele-

gant in conception and design, it achieves the disciplined symmetry of authority.

Within the loggia I found a sign directing visitors to the Archaeological Museum. The museum was not easy to enter. First I passed through a public library, down aisles lined with silent readers, to the librarian's desk, surrounded by information seekers. When I whispered that I wished to visit the Archaeological Museum, the librarian jumped to attention, took up a giant ring of keys and bade me follow him.

He led me through a labyrinth of passages, unlocking and bolting doors along the way. We climbed a stairway. Another door unlocked and bolted. Now we were in two small rooms filled with artifacts from periods in the history of Jerez: Punic, Roman and Arabic.

The modest contents of the museum seemed conventional: annotated pottery shards from all three periods, amphorae expertly restored, household implements identified and labeled, Roman tombstones and inscriptions. Then three pieces came into focus. Two of them were carved Roman heads. The first was a querulous old man, his face acidulous with exasperation, his tight lips a straight line like a stricken exclamation mark leading to the mole on his cheek; the other, a young girl, her eyes slightly lowered, her expression tentative, her youthful sweetness embellished by her intricately woven and braided hair.

The third piece was a Corinthian helmet of the seventh century B.C. It was made to cover the entire head and neck of the wearer, leaving space only for the eyes and mouth. The coze guard was broken off. A gash cut through the right side of the helmet testified that the wearer had been pierced there. The helmet was found in the nearby Guadalete River. It may well be the oldest Greek artifact in all of Spain.

Soon I found myself back in the sunlight of the Asunción Plaza, reflecting that the essence of travel may well lie in the unexpected. But this museum visit almost made me late for an appointment to meet a friend at the Pedro Domeco bodega offices. She had invited me to accompany her on a tour of the company's vineyards and cellars.

With a company representative, we drove a few miles west of Jerez to the low, rolling, treeless hills that make up the surrounding countryside. In some places the rows of vines extended to the horizon. The sherry district, in addition to Jerez, includes the towns of Sanlúcar and Puerto de Santa Maria, all within a radius of about 20 miles.

Sherry, like all wines, is the product of viticulture, or grape growing, and vinification, the processing of the grape. In the vineyards we considered first the essentials of grape growing: soil, climate and the plant itself.

The soil was almost white, startling when it

It's a Banner Year for Flags

by Beth Ann Krier

LOS ANGELES — Vice President George Bush has one. So does actress Bo Derek, artist Georgia O'Keeffe and bodybuilder Arnold Schwarzenegger. They have personal flags — banners made either for them or by them to reflect their spirits and let them feel they are dancing with the wind.

The flags are appealing on a number of levels, from the most simple (flags are festive and fun) to the esoteric (flags can be "temporary art" imbued with the power of protection, beauty and healing, in the view of Anders Holmquist, whose flags are often commissioned by celebrities).

At the most basic level, the flags are simply pretty to look at, justification enough for most people. It's hard to dislike virtually any combination of color and design soaring in the wind. Flags are like kites, vicarious experiences of flying, only nobody has to worry about losing them.

And so far, at least, personal pendants have eluded fad or even trend status, appearing spontaneously now and then, just like the wind.

As personal expressions, the flags tell the world something about who their flyer is. As embellishments on homes and office buildings, they may be a more original and economical alternative to holiday lights and other decorations. And, as some see it, flags change the environment dramatically, often making cities look more like neighborly villages.

If there is a flag crusader, it is Holmquist, a 47-year-old Stockholm-born photographer who began making flags after seeing an exhibition of them in England nine years ago. Holmquist calls himself a vexillographer — or designer, maker, bearer and philosopher of flags. He also likes the title "sky magician," an honor recently bestowed upon him by an American Indian medicine man who reminded him that the first flags were natural: a feather caught in a tree, a piece of cloth left on a branch as a prayer or a bright ribbon tied on a youthful warrior.

Besides Bush, Derek, O'Keeffe and Schwarzenegger, Holmquist has created personal flags for actor Larry Hagman, who owns a large collection and flies several at a time, King Carl Gustaf of Sweden, painter Andrew Wyeth and Mrs. Salvador Dali. He also sent an unsolicited flag to Jimmy Carter (who, as president, passed it on to the Library of Congress) and another to Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. (whose associates returned it, explaining that the governor of California did not accept gifts).

Holmquist shows his flags at his gallery in nearby Santa Monica, Colons of the Wind, which specializes in flags that respond to the wind. In addition, he has exhibited at galleries in Japan and Sweden and created flag environ-



ments at Paolo Soleri's Arcosanti Festivals in Arizona for the last five years. He's apparently as comfortable designing flags for commercial customers (Hyatt Regency Hotels, Neiman-Marcus) as he is creating a "wind chapel" of flags for a coming "Sky Festival" at MIT.

Other Holmquist projects, largely in the fantasy stage, include developing a flag system throughout the Los Angeles area. As Holmquist sees the project, it could define and provide continuity to the many neighborhoods and environments a typical traveler traverses in a short period of time.

"I'm working mostly cow on the healing effect of color and wind," he says. "You know, if you can just think about a color, say if you

think intently of a good blue, it will calm you down. All the different colors can be used psychologically and flags can definitely have a meditative effect on someone. I believe the flags could seduce aggressive people and make them more aware of the beauty of the planet."

Such seduction has its price, however, and that of an original, made-to-order 4-foot-by-6-foot Holmquist flag is \$500. Non-custom Holmquist flags are also sold at Colons of the Wind for \$150 to \$250 and Holmquist is such an enthusiast for nearly any type of wind object that the store carries boat pennants at \$25, all sorts of kites and tiny American flags made to slip onto automobile antennas for \$1 each.

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# International datebook

## AUSTRIA

**HAINBURG.** Haydnfest (tel: 02165/2451) — Sept. 19-20: Prague Chamber Orchestra, Boris Karjajev piano (Haydn, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).  
**LINZ.** To Oct. 10: Bruckner Festival (tel: 752/2429). Includes: Sept. 21: Nikolaus Wiplinger piano (Bartók, Liszt). Sept. 25: RAI Symphony Orchestra of Milan, Zoltan Pesko conductor, Uto Ughi violin (Bartók, Mahler).  
**VIENNA.** Staatsoper (tel: 5524/2655) — Sept. 19: "Die Fledermaus." Sept. 21: "Tosca."

## HONG KONG

**HONG KONG.** Shouson Theatre (tel: 280.62.26) — Sept. 19-20: "Galileo" (Brecht).  
**City Hall (tel: 22.99.28)** — Sept. 19: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Ling Tung conductor, Aaron Rosand violin (Debussy, Wieniawski, Tchaikovsky).

## WALE

**CARDIFF.** New Theatre (tel: 32446) — Welsh National Opera, Sept. 19: "Fidelio."  
**SAINT ASAPEL.** To Sept. 26: North Wales Music Festival (tel: 0745/58.34.29). Includes: Sept. 20: Choir of St. John's College Cambridge, George St. conductor, Ian Shaw organ (Poulenc, Couperin, Tallis). Sept. 21: BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Bryden Thomson conductor, Manira Roberts harp, Christopher Hyde-Smith flute (Wagner, Mozart). Sept. 22: Graham Elliott organ (Elgar, Stanley, Wesley). Sept. 23: Tamas Vasary piano (Brahms, Beethoven, Kodaly). Sept. 23: John Arvan guitar (Weiss, Sor, Tarrega). Sept. 24: City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Simon Rattle conductor, Peter Donohoe piano (Haydn, Messiaen). Sept. 25: Lindsay String Quartet (Beethoven, Bartók, Schubert).

## WEST GERMANY

**BERLIN.** To Oct. 8: Festival (tel: 263.42.50). Includes: Philharmonie — Sept. 19: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Schumann, Chopin). Staatsbibliothek — Sept. 19: Emanuel Ax piano, Yo-Yo Ma cello (Dvořák, Beethoven). Sept. 20: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Christoph Eschenbach conductor (Mendelssohn, Weber, Zimmermann). Sept. 21: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Bach). Sept. 25: Berlin Philharmonie, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Francois Duchable piano (Bartók).  
**COLOGNE.** Museum der Stadt (tel: 221.23.01) — To Nov. 15: "Christus — City Project."  
**Opernhaus (tel: 207.62.07)** — Sept. 25: "Lohengrin."  
**HAMBURG.** Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55) — Sept. 19: Ballet: "Die Kameleondame." Sept. 20 and 21: "Der Zwerg" and "Eine florentinische Tragödie" (Zemlin). Gerd Albrecht conductor. Sept. 21 and 25: Ballet: "St. Matthew's Passion." Sept. 22 and 24: "Eugene Onegin."  
**LUDWIGSBURG.** Through Oct. Festival (tel: 186.50). Includes: Sept. 23: Stuttgart Radio Symphony Orchestra, Hubert Soudant conductor, Krystian Zimerman piano (Grieg, Mussorgsky).  
**STUTTGART.** Staatstheater (tel: 22.13.07). Grosses Haus — Sept. 19: "The Magic Flute." Sept. 20: "Der Freischütz." Sept. 24: "The Barber of Seville." Sept. 25: "Ariadne auf Naxos." Kleines Haus — Sept. 19 and 23: "Yvonne, Princess of Burgundy." Sept. 21 and 24: "Lulu."

## OF SPECIAL INTEREST

### SACRED MUSIC FESTIVAL

**UMBRIA** — The annual festival of sacred music, featuring ancient and contemporary works, runs this year from Sept. 19-20. Performances are held mainly in Perugia, the largest of the Umbrian hill towns, as well as in Foligno, Terni and Assisi.  
The festival, established in 1947, features revivals of rarely performed works as well as premieres of compositions by contemporary composers.  
This year's revivals include Tromboncino's "La Favola di Orfeo" (Sept. 21-22) and Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" (Sept. 30).  
Premieres include an electronic rendition of Bach's Goldberg Variations by Pietro Grossi (Sept. 24-25) and a musical and dance composition by

Fernando Grillo, choreographed by Renato Greco and with Grillo on cello and double bass (Sept. 25).  
On Sept. 27 and 28, Maurice Béjart's Paolo Bortoluzzi and Gabriella Bormi choreograph works by Bach and Rachmaninoff as well as two new compositions by Niccolò Castiglioni and Carlo Negroni.  
Joseph Russett's dance company will stage Christoph Willibald Gluck's "Orpheus" on Sept. 20 and 21.  
This year's program also includes Brahms' "Schieksalied" and "German Requiem," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt."  
For information contact the Associazione Sagra Musical Umbra, Piazza Italia 12, C.P. 341, Perugia, Italy, (Tel: 21374).

## BRUSSELS

**BRUSSELS.** Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.01). Sept. 22 to Oct. 2: "Light," Maurice Bejart choreographer and director.

## ENGLAND

**LONDON.** Coliseum (tel: 836.76.66) — English National Opera, Sept. 19, 22 and 23: "The Seraglio." Sept. 23: "The Merry Widow." Sept. 24: "Otello."  
●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — Sept. 22-26: "Dialogues of the Carmelites" (Poulenc).  
●South Bank Arts Complex (tel: 928.31.91). Royal Festival Hall — Sept. 19: Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor (Mahler). Sept. 22: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Walter Welles conductor, Henryk Szering violin (Brahms, Prokofiev, Chopin). Sept. 23: London Mozart Players, Harry Blech conductor (Haydn, Beethoven, Donizetti). Sept. 24: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor, James Gilroy flute (Rossini, Nielsen, Chaminade). Sept. 25: English Chamber Orchestra, Eov Wind Ensemble, Murray Perahia conductor and piano (Mozart).  
**WINDSOR.** To Oct. 11: Festival (tel: 5388). Includes: Sept. 19: New Synchro Orchestra, Vilém Zemanek conductor (Strauss). Sept. 23: English Chamber Orchestra, Murray Perahia conductor and piano (Mozart). Sept. 25: Peter Schreier tenor, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Schubert).

## FRANCE

**LYON.** To Sept. 22: Berlioz Festival (tel: 860.37.13). Includes: Auditorium Maurice Ravel — Sept. 19 and 22: "Beatrice and Benedict." Chateau de la Côte Saint-André — Sept. 19: Pierre Reich piano, Halles de la Côte Saint-André — Sept. 20: "Requiem."  
**PARIS.** Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 577.12.23) — To Oct. 3: "Paris Music in France 1937-1957." Soloists of the Intercontemporary Ensemble.  
●Festival Estival (tel: 329.37.57). Includes: Orangerie du Chateau des Yvelines — New Philharmonic Orchestra and Radio-France Choir, Raymond Leppard conductor (Mozart's "Requiem").  
●Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83) — Sept. 21: Intercontemporary Ensemble, Pierre Boulez and Peter Erövs conductor (Fénelon, Boulez).  
**REIMS.** Cathedral (tel: 40.23.26) — Sept. 25: Chorale Gregoienne de St. Maurice, Barbara Schreuzer Quartet, Eric Chevillard conductor, Robert Prümmer organ.  
**SAINT-LIZIER.** To Sept. 20: Festival (tel: 66.14.11). Includes: Sept. 19: National Chamber Orchestra of Toulouse, Gerda Hartman soprano, Ria Bolten mezzo (Corelli, Albini, Pergolesi). Sept. 20: National Chamber Orchestra of Toulouse, David Lively piano, Fran-

## JAPAN

**TOKYO.** Chuo Kaikan (tel: 542.85.85) — Sept. 19: Edith Pichá-Axenfeld piano (Mozart, Schumann, Schubert).  
●Shinagawa Sports Center — Sept. 19-20: Tokyo Anique Fair.  
●Sogasaki Hall (tel: 408.12.26) — Sept. 20: Teatro Alla Scala Orce (Mozart, Beethoven).

## MEXICO

**MEXICO CITY.** Sept. 23-23: Mexican Dance Ensemble.

## NETHERLANDS

**AMSTERDAM.** Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45) — Sept. 19: Orchestra of St. John's Smith Square, John Lubbock conductor, James Galway flute (Haydn, Stamitz, Mozart). Sept. 25: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor (Beethoven, Rachmaninoff).  
**SINGAPORE.** Victoria Theatre — Sept. 20: Mime International of New Zealand.  
**SWITZERLAND.** ASCONA. To Oct. 15: Musical Week (tel: 35.55.44). Includes: Eglise du Collège Papio — Sept. 22: Quatuor Kreuzberger (Mendelssohn, Stravinsky, Beethoven).  
**MONTEUX-VEVEY.** To Oct. 4: Festival du Montreux-Palace — Sept. 22:

## UNITED STATES

**NEW YORK.** Avery Fisher Hall (tel: 874.24.24) — Sept. 24-25: New York Philharmonic, Zubin Mehta conductor (Saint-Saens).  
●Metropolitan Opera (tel: 580.98.30) — Sept. 21 and 25: "Norma." Sept. 22: "Das Rheingold." Sept. 23: "La Traviata." Sept. 24: "The Glass Menagerie."  
●New York City Opera (tel: 870.55.70) — Sept. 19 and 24: "Maria Stuarda." Sept. 19 and 24: "Die Fledermaus."

## JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

**LONDON.** Pizza Express (tel: 437.72.15) — To Sept. 25: Red Norvo and Val Farlow trio and Wild Bill Davison.  
●Odeon Hammersmith (tel: 748.40.81) — Sept. 21-22: Hawkwind.  
**MUNICH.** Olympia-Reitstadion Kiem — Sept. 20: Georges Moustaki.  
**PARIS.** Olympia (tel: 742.25.49) — Sept. 20: B.B. King and The Crusaders. Sept. 22 to Oct. 4: Charles Dumont.  
●Le Palace (tel: 246.10.57) — Sept. 21: Elliott Murphy. Sept. 23: Shaakel Stevens. Sept. 24-25: The Clash.  
●Club St. Germain des Pres (tel: 222.31.09) — Sept. 21 to Oct. 10: Kenny Clarke and Lou Bennett.  
●Bobino — To Oct. 11: Alan Sövell. ●La Calavados — Every night: Joe Turner. On Sept. 26 Joe will be at the American Legion with Jay Williams and the TransContinental Cowboys.  
**BERLIN.** Waldstadion — Sept. 20: Irish Folk Festival featuring The Dubliners.  
●Metropol — Sept. 22: Steve Hackett.  
**ON TOUR.** Santana — Sept. 19: Munich at the Olympiastadion. Sept. 20: Cologne at the Sportplatz. Sept. 21: Essen at the Gringalthe. Sept. 23-24: Saint-Ouen (near Paris) at the Palais des Sports.  
— Frank Van Brakle

# Dance Lindsay Kemp, Nonstop

by Carol Mann

**P**ARIS — "I came to Paris 10 years ago with a broken heart. It never stopped raining, but there again isn't Paris the best place in the world for a broken heart?" asked Lindsay Kemp, dancer and choreographer of the divine and the macabre. He is sitting in a oozy bustling cafe in Paris Saturday afternoon between matinee and evening performances of his production of "Flowers" and it is still raining.  
Passers-by struggle with their umbrellas and scarves, an echo of that ominously magnificent scene in "Flowers" when to Mozart's Great Mass — the dark lecherous Figalle maidens, veiled in black, brandish their tarred umbrellas like halberds in a primeval gale.  
Kemp is dressed in bright green and blue with a turquoise woolly cap, all of which with traces of the extraordinary makeup he wears on stage. He chats and waves to his troupe having lunch at nearby tables: flopping about in wilted leg-warmers and thick jumpers, they're haggard from the afternoon's exertions and remnants of white pan-sticks mixed with silver-glitter. Flirtatious glances are exchanged, kisses blown across the cafe. Like his manner, Kemp's theatrical productions tread the narrow line between camp and high art; others would have succumbed to the flirtatious kitsch potential of this approach.  
"Love is the basis of my whole theater, you know. The heart pours escape through the fingertips, the eyelids, through the lips, the hair. My gestures are not only a celebration of love, they are also a plea, because without love I couldn't exist. That doesn't mean I'm in love with myself and that I'm pleased with everything I do on stage; in fact there's ever been a moment when I left stage and felt really satisfied about the whole performance — a few numbers at the very most. I hope that doesn't sound like false modesty."  
"Flowers," which received rave reviews in Paris, Barcelona, Rome, in cities in Australia and the United States, has been in the troupe's repertoire for 10 years and is continually revised; every performance presents variations in gestures, makeup and lighting, and reflects the mood of each dancer.  
Kemp attempts to order an omelette, minding and cooing his order with a theatrical French accent. "No garlic," says the waiter. "No garlic?" Kemp shrieks with mock horror. "In frustration, no garlic? Anchovies then, olives." "No anchovies, no olives, replies the waiter gravely. Kemp swoons backward, flutters fingers and eyelids like Japanese fans, just like Divine on stage an hour ago, and complacently settles for ham and egg, winking at his companion in an aside. Slapstick gestures shot with intensity, flippant gestures that breathe poignancy.



Lindsay Kemp, choreographer and dancer of the macabre and the divine.

"I began dancing in Liverpool from the moment I was born, 42 years ago. My mother tried to stop me from dancing because she wanted me to follow in my father's footsteps and become a sailor, like all the men in our family. I'm very fond of the navy and I'm mad about sailors but I never wanted to take it up professionally. I was sent to a lot of horrible schools, nautical colleges where they attempted to make a man of me. God knows why.  
"In order to survive in those dreadful institutions, I had to charm, rather like Sheherazade — laugh and tumble to please and delight constantly — which is why my theater is an essentially popular one... But I always retained the same obsession with the navy and the theater, those dangerous voyages. I abandoned myself to the music like the dying sailor has abandoned himself to the waves...  
"Every other man takes his life for granted; he always wants to make his appointments for Sunday afternoon — but the sailor and the

dancer and the man on the trapeze know very well that there may never be another afternoon. We live for the moment, we celebrate it, we grasp it...  
There was a stint at Bradford Art School where he met David Hockney, who took him to the ballet for the first time in his life. He then went on to the Ballet Rambert, where he was soon thrown out only to be welcomed back in recent years as a much-respected star, creating for them ballets based on Lorca's works. With Ninette de Valois, where he went next, he fared no better, having been told he was physically and temperamentally unsuited to a career as a dancer.  
"I laughed... but I wept at the same time, rather like Divine in "Flowers," my laughter and my tears are the same thing." Kemp's body is as sturdy as a peasant's; thick wrists and ankles and heavy sculptor's hands that fly like doves on stage. This is where his real life begins, gestures supremely refined, fragile with tender grace and compassionate loveliness, which allow him to play Genet's blossom-frail transvestite Divine or Wilde's Salome with impunity. "Just fancy me as a 13-year-old virgin and getting away with it. God knows how I do it."  
The absurd and the divine are always mingled in Kemp's productions, as are obscene gestures with virginal candor, archangels and murderers, blood and snow-white petals. He created his theater, he says, from experience.  
"I worked in music halls, theaters, circuses, strip shows, doing lighting, sticking up posters for the Bertram Mills circus, anything, everything. I never wanted to restrict myself to being just a mime or a painter or an actor or a costume designer or a choreographer. I wanted to be them all and much much more, a Jack-of-All-Trades, like Cocteau, one of the most fabulous Jacks of all, who taught me the important thing was to be everything you desire."  
As to influences, Kemp admits to being a magpie, an arranger of elements drawn from sources that range from Kabuki theater and Renaissance painting to Charlie Chaplin and Picasso ("Look at me now, I still haven't got over all that pink and blue, have I?"). The communion is an intense one, not a collage of inspirations. "I ate the most enormous amount of Japanese woodcuts and washed them down with sake. I over saw Nijinsky or Pavlova but I ate a lot of their faded photographs. I drank their memories. I invited their presence, I

breathed them in, put the lights out, played their music — played Isadora Duncan's music, her beloved Brahms waltzes. I don't know whether she's here or if I'm kidding myself, but I've always felt her presence around me and the presence of Sarah Bernhardt as well and here we are in her theater now. Isn't that exciting!..."  
He has moved to his dressing room in the Théâtre de la Ville, as it is nearly time to get ready for the next performance. "Look at my table, it's an artist's palette." Purple, silver, magenta, gold dust, scarlet, crimson powders, shimmering Byzantine glitter, small ampoures filled with iridescent colours and sequins brimming over, strewn amidst paintbrushes of every size. A vase full of lilies stands in a corner by a photograph of Jean Genet and a delicate painting of a single rose leans against the mirror. Kemp studies his face, describes the colors he sees on his unpainted features.  
"I never wear a mask on stage. I paint what is there, what I see with my imagination. I paint what I am. I don't apply color, I bleed color." Fluid dancers, friends, timid admirers walk in and out of the dressing room bearing bits of veil, flowers, drinks, newspaper clippings that have raved about the success of "Flowers," with immodest of the whole thing being certainly improper, but Art nevertheless.  
Kemp does not aim to shock but to move the public. "What we do on stage has to reach out so generously that no one can escape; as Artaud said, it must be like the plague. I must free people, break down barriers between the races and the sexes. The only difference between the sexes is a physical one, and there is not so much difference between a man and a woman as there is between a skinny lady and a very fat lady, and a man who desires a man feels much the same as a man who desires a woman's lady."  
Kemp's work somehow manages to escape kitsch and vulgarity simply through its emotional involvement — treated with extraordinary professionalism — with his subjects. Self-irony is never excluded.  
"Of course, this artist is in a privileged position of being divinely anonymous. We artists have the best of everything. We are here to remind people that love is all. What I attempt to do on stage comes from the heart, it's an encouragement to people to open their hearts to the beauty and harmony of nature. Sounds all fabulously naive, doesn't it?"

# weekend

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# Japanese Dancing to a Broadway Beat

by Donald Kirk

**T**OKYO — Import a foreign idea into Japan and it's likely to turn into a fad transcending its popularity in the country whence it came. Look at golf, bowling — and now dancing, the way they do it on Broadway.  
"The Japanese don't know show dancing," says choreographer Lee Theodore, who has been coming here for three years to give them a look at how it's done. "They go to discos, they like jazz dancing, but that's not show dancing. Now we can teach them how."  
Theodore is doing just that in a studio she recently opened in the capital's Akasaka district. Her students include leading dancers from Japan's top troupes as well as beginners and refugees from the raucous crowd that haunts the nearby discos, booming away down a street of smart shops and restaurants.  
"Talent is talent," says Theodore, who gave up dancing on Broadway a dozen years ago to found the American Dance Machine, a New York troupe dedicated to preserving the classics of Broadway dance. "Look what the Japanese have done to industry. They can do it to dancing too."  
The proof of her own point is apparent from the popularity of her troupe, roaring through a revue ranging from the Whip Dance of "Des-

try Rides Again" to a crossover from "Barum" to a finale of "Hair" numbers that has its viewers clapping in time with the music and shouting for more. It was standing room only for every performance this summer in the 365-seat theater squeezed into the eighth floor of a modern building overlooking the Ginza, enough to justify sending the revue on an eight-city tour of Japan this month and then bringing it back to Tokyo on Tuesday for two more weeks, winding up Oct. 2.  
To producer Yukio Ohara, who imported the American Dance Machine for the first time three years ago after seeing it off-Broadway in New York, the success of the company and the opening of its school are part of a pattern going back less than two decades.  
It was only in 1963, he observed, that Japanese could see their first complete Broadway musical show — a Japanese translation of "My Fair Lady" put on by Toho, Japan's top theatrical producer, filmmaker and overall show business power. Three years later came Mary Martin leading an American cast in "Hello Dolly," and ever since the Japanese have been treated to several American shows a year, translated into Japanese with all-Japanese casts.  
"Japanese people think they're seeing real musicals," says Ohara, who has worked on most of the shows, 90 percent of them produced by Toho, "but what we call musicals are

not the real musicals." The difference, he says, is in the dance.  
"The dance is the basic point of the musical," he says, chatting over a cup of coffee in a nightclub one floor below the American Dance Machine's theater. "So far Japanese dances have not done real musical dancing. They know disco, rock, gogo, jazz, but not show dancing. Young people think if they can dance at a disco, that's good enough for musical theater. We want them to understand these dances are completely different."  
Initially Japanese were slow in getting the point. During its first season here the American Dance Machine — which is financed in New York by foundations and other donors — played to half-empty houses and won only polite applause. Last season the house was usually full and next season Theodore only wishes her 16 young dancers could move to one of Tokyo's four or five Broadway-sized theaters.  
Most people in the audience, though, fall in love with the showpieces, even if the dances seem slightly out of sync, as they do in the telephone dance from "Cabaret," or self-consciously gravel-voiced and distinctly un-Cockney, as in a rendition of "Get Me to the Church on Time" from "My Fair Lady." A sense of tension fills the theater, and one almost feels the viewers absorbing every gesture and twinge, eager not only to see but also to remember how it's done.

# TOURISM

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# Just 4 Lads From Liverpool

by Elaine Davenport

LIVERPOOL — "With their songs and music, the Beatles made the world a lot smaller and a lot of people a lot closer," said guide Dave Jones, surrounded by about 20 Beatles fans. "This afternoon I want to bring out the human elements of the group, show you how they lived, where they went to school and some of the places they played in. They became such stars that people forget they were, in fact, just four lads from Liverpool."

With that, we were off "in the Footsteps of the Beatles." A 1½-hour walk around Liverpool organized by Merseyside County's tourism office. Of those on the walk, which cost 50 pence (just under a dollar), more than half were in their teens and early 20s, which meant they were only just born when the Beatles were at the height of their fame.

Beginning at the Anglican Cathedral, we heard the first of many Beatles anecdotes. "In 1953 Paul McCartney was rejected as a cathedral choir boy," said Jones, "a big loss to the cathedral, I think."

The cathedral was also the site of a memorial service after the murder of John Lennon last fall. "That is a bit strange," said Jones, "because in the mid-1960s Lennon got into a lot of trouble with the church by saying that the Beatles were bigger than Jesus Christ. Now, inside the cathedral, the sheet music for his song 'Imagine' is on sale for 80 pence."

A short distance away, we stood gazing at the great door to No. 3 Gambia Terrace, where Lennon lived as a student with his girlfriend, Cynthia Powell, and Stuart Sutcliffe, a former Beatle who left the group. We heard that one cold winter the hard-up trio burned all the tables and chairs in the apartment to keep warm, and that Lennon had indulged his sense of humor by sleeping in a coffin there.

Jones kept the walk informal and friendly. He drove a cab here for eight years — "I don't get lost" — before becoming a college student and part-time guide. He steers well away from controversy with knowledgeable fans by giving both sides of contested issues and is happy to be corrected about dates. "To prepare myself, I've read four books and countless newspaper stories," he said.

We saw the art college where John, Paul and

George "instead of attending lessons would find an empty room and practice." After a quick look at the Razzmatazz Club, which in the 1960s was called the Blue Angel and where the Beatles played, and further on, the street from which the Beatles left to go to Hamburg in 1961, we were heading downtown.

"I don't want to stop too much down here," said Jones, "because instead of 20 people we will soon be 78." Conversation was impossible anyway in Williamson Square, where a local band was entertaining the shoppers. The square is the proposed site of a Beatles statue, which the city fathers have argued over for some years and have now decided to erect.

"They may change their mind again," said Jones. "The officials left as though the Beatles left Liverpool and didn't give the city anything. I think it's crazy. They couldn't have stayed in Liverpool and become the group they did. They conquered the world and conquerors don't go back home. I don't think they ever forgot the city. And with the voices they had, how could they?"

The walk came to its natural end in Mathew Street, the site of the Cavern Club, the basement nightclub where the Beatles played. It is now a parking lot.

Across from the parking lot on the brick wall of another music club are several monuments to the Beatles. Between plaques that say "Beatle Street" and "Four Lads Who Shook The World" is a sculpture representing Mother Liverpool holding the four in her arms. "But anybody can see that there's only three," said Jones. The one representing McCartney was knocked off by vandals and never replaced.

Also in Mathew Street is the new Beatles Museum and Information Center, privately run by Jim and Liz Hogbes. They were affected by the city's love-hate relationship with the Beatles until "we decided enough," said Liz. "If the city council is not going to do something like a museum — on a larger scale — then we'll try ourselves in the hopes of shaming them into it."

The next Beatles walk is scheduled for Sept. 26, but similar walks can be organized for groups at a few days' notice, by calling the Tourism Development Office at Merseyside City Council; tel: (051) 227-5234.

# Profile Father of the Freudian Slip

by Alexandra Tuttle

PARIS — He was compared to de Gaulle and to Napoleon, to Mao Tse-tung and to Jesus. Jacques Lacan, the French psychoanalyst and self-appointed prophet of Freud who died here last week at age 70, was as controversial as any of them and, in his field, perhaps as influential. As even a critic put it, "After Lacan, Freud will never again be read in the same way."

He was often at the center of the many scandals and disputes on which French intellectual life feeds: from 1953, when Lacan left the Parisian branch of the International Psychoanalytic Association over a dispute about the training of analysts, until 1980, when he dissolved the Ecole Freudienne he had founded because he felt the school had slipped from his control. These controversies were fueled as much by outrageous stories about his private life — the time he allegedly threw a plate in a Boston restaurant, the time he supposedly refused to pay for a ticket to visit the Acropolis, insisting "I am Dr. Lacan" — as by his public persona of teacher and analyst.

"Dr. Lacan always refused to line up like everyone else," says his son-in-law, Jacques Alain Miller, who now heads the Cause Freudienne, the movement Lacan founded last year to replace his school.

"If people talked about his personal life, it is because he made a heroic effort not to lead an ordinary life, not to live as others do. All who knew Lacan know that his private life was completely coherent with his public persona. The tension which Dr. Lacan maintained in his life as a psychoanalyst was maintained in his private life as well."

It is not yet clear, of course, how Lacan's death will affect the future of the Cause Freudienne, but Miller is convinced of its need. "The scientific discourse of the modern age has enabled us to define man in very precise terms," he says. "That is why psychoanalysis exists — because people have been reduced to the terms science uses to define them."

Such an emphasis on language is at the heart of the theory first developed by Lacan in an address in Rome in 1953, after his break with the psychoanalytic establishment; that psychoanalytic phenomena must be understood as linguistic phenomena.

Lacan conceived of language not as a superstructure tacked onto what he called the *parole* or speaking being, but as an essential part of this being. A consequence of his theory is that the sex of a person can be considered as more than a simple anatomical or genetic fact; sexual identity is determined by the process of describing biological differences in people. The phallus, as defined by Lacan, is part body, part word.

Miller says that for Lacan, the unconscious functions as a language does. The psychoanalyst must encourage the patient "to speak without control and must show the patient that 'You are saying anything that comes to mind but my presence means that what you are saying means something.'"

"The analyst gives the meaningless experience of saying whatever comes to mind a sense and a purpose."

Lacan considered that the aim of psychoanalysis was to enable the patient to understand his weakness, not to avoid it. "The analyst asks the patient to put himself to the test of a certain dispossession of the self," Miller says. "Unlike Americans, we are not interested in building a strong self but in encouraging the patient to experience constitutional weakness, which is his own speech."

The most controversial aspect of Lacan's theory, however, was his method of analyzing

his patients — his divan-side manner. His eccentric style — for example, 3-minute sessions, instead of the usual 50 minutes — led some of his critics to accuse him of emphasizing theory and teaching to the detriment of the practice of psychoanalysis.

Stories abound of a daily regimen of 30 patients, of a boy who, instead of analysis, was sent off to the Louvre to see its collection of Egyptian antiquities, of patients who recounted their fantasies to a doctor who was sorting his mail or ordering coffee from the maid.

Miller insists that there is no reason why a session should have to last more than three minutes. "The psychoanalyst must be free to end the session when he sees fit. One does not pay for a slice of the analyst's time the way one buys a slice of meat at the butcher's."

"Second, the analysis is not achieved solely by interpreting the patient's speech. The interruption of the session at a specific point is a form of interpretation. Third, the unconscious does not keep time by the clock."

"Most psychoanalysts mother their patients, putting them at ease in order to gain access to the deep levels of the patient's unconscious. Lacan, however, thought psychoanalysis was a far more savage process than that. The unconscious can be revealed in the instantaneous slip of the tongue. Patients who seek a sort of benevolent management of the unconscious should go to a psychotherapist; it's cheaper."



Lacan, controversial to the last.

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# More Than Sherry in Jerez

Continued from page 7W

mel the cloudless deep blue sky at hill crests. This light soil, known as *albariza*, is approximately 40 percent chalk. When wet, it has a pastiche consistency. During the hot and rainless summer months, the surface dries out to a fine, brilliant white crust, reflecting heat and sustaining the moisture below. In this way the deep roots of the grape vine are nourished.

*Albariza* soil gives grapes a high alcoholic strength, a balanced acidity and typical sherry character. Two other kinds of soil produce sherry grapes: *barros*, darker than the *albariza* and only 10 percent chalk, and *arenas*, also 10 percent chalk but with a high sand content.

Clearly any type of soil is dependent on climate, and in Jerez climate is unvarying. The average rainfall is 22 inches. Showers start in October, followed by a two-month period of heavy rains. January tends to be dry, clear and cold, while from February through mid-May rain accounts for the 60 percent remaining annual rainfall. The summer months are cloud-

less and torrid with temperatures that sometimes reach 100 degrees.

Sheries are divided into two main families, *finos* and *olorosos*. The *finos* include *amontillados* and *manzanillas*. *Finos* are a pale straw color, light and very dry; *amontillados* have an amber color and a dry, nutty flavor; *manzanillas* come from the Sanlucar region only, are pale, dry, crisp and have a somewhat salty tang. *Olorosos*, on the other hand, tend to be a dark gold or amber and are medium sweet; cream sheries are *olorosos* with a substantial amount of wine from Pedro Ximenez grapes, whose dominant characteristic is sweetness.

"We ship the sweet, and drink the dry," say the Jerezanos.

After visiting several vineyards (the Domecq company alone has more than 20,000 acres) we returned to the bodegas to see how the grapes are processed and to taste sheries of varying ages and types. This last activity tended to alter my ability to concentrate, reminding me

that the potency of sherry is higher than other wines, usually 18 percent alcohol compared with 12 percent or so.

Because sheries are blended, they have no vintage years. The uniformity of any particular shery manufacturer's wines depends on the quality of the grapes, their sunning, crushing, fermentation and subsequent treatment and maturation in casks. If you order a shery in a Jerez bar or cafe, the waiter will bring you not a glass, but a corked half bottle, thereby ensuring its unimpaired quality.

\*\*\*  
The city's hotels include the five-star Hotel Jerez, Avenida Alvaro Domecq 41, approximately \$60 a day for two; the three-star Hotel Capela, Generalissimo Franco 38, \$40, and the one-star El Coloso, Pedro Alonso 13, \$17.

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# Awaiting Germany's Photo Boom

by David Galloway

COLOGNE — "The photo boom in Germany is just around the corner," according to gallery owner Rudolf Kicken. But he adds with a wry smile, "We only have to manage to survive for the next five years."

Kicken's survival tactics include not only an ambitious range of historical and contemporary exhibitions in his own Cologne gallery but the shows and catalogues he packages for museums. He has also realized his dream of an international photography fair, to run parallel with next year's "Foto Kina" trade fair in Cologne.

Kicken's optimism is shared by the PPS Gallery in Hamburg, together with his belief that the West German public has to be educated to look at photographs in a new way. Many of the exhibitions consist largely of works on loan — like the Irving Penn retrospective (until Sept. 28), the first showing of the American photographer's work in West Germany.

Given Germany's contributions to camera technology and photography's role in the days of the Bauhaus, it seems at first incongruous that collectors here should remain so sluggish in their response.

Fotografica, the Augsburg auction house, notes that nearly 60 percent of annual sales are accounted for by cameras and accessories; books and photographs make up the balance, but the value of the photographs is almost exclusively determined by the fame of the sitter.

The fault lies partly within a traditional museum structure, whose rigid organization scarcely allow photography a berth. Only Essen, Bonn and Hamburg have separate photographic departments, though other museums have recently made important acquisitions.

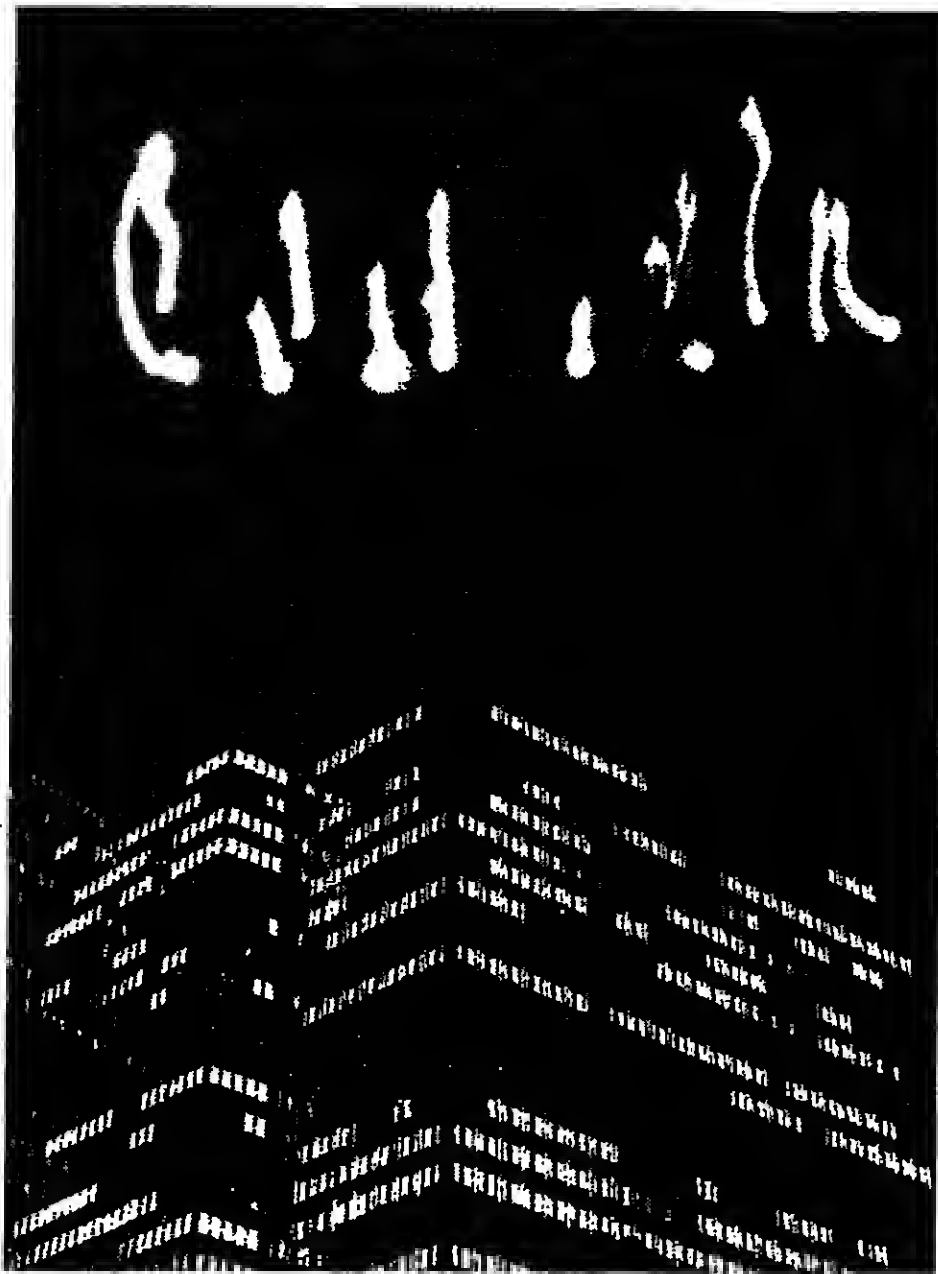
Furthermore, the fact that photography is not officially classified as a fine art means that students and artists interested in the medium are excluded from many grants and fellowships. With few exceptions, such gifted contemporaries as Ulli Weis and Ute Klophaus slip into museums only by the service entrance, to document the activities of "real artists."

One of the rare exceptions is Monika Baumgartl, whose work of the 1970s has been thoughtfully presented by the Kunstverein in Bonn. Her most characteristic pieces are series exploring process — the phases of the moon, sprouting seeds, the knife-edge of light drawn across the night sky by a passing jet.

During her stay in New York in 1978 she produced the monumental "Week of World Trade Center Symphony," seven night profiles revealing the continuous metamorphosis of what most of us would regard as static forms on the horizon. She also began to use the light of the moon as a brush with which to paint against the sky.

It is rare that a contemporary West German photographer can expect such attention, but the atmosphere is markedly more receptive than it was a decade ago. Works from 10 major European photographic collections are currently touring Germany, and the Kunstverein in Cologne has painstakingly documented the history of color in photography.

Such public events have a fruitful counterpart in the activities of Wuppertal's Loretta Baum-Ischebeck, a private dealer who has introduced a growing circle of collectors to the achievements of Berenice Abbott and Edward



Monika Baumgartl's "Message" (1978) recently shown at Bonn's Kunstverein.

Weston as well as to the brilliant German photographers of the 1920s and 1930s.

Meanwhile, the role of photography as a source for new modes in modern art has been richly documented in retrospectives for Raoul Hausmann and László Wols — both exiles who spent the final decades of their lives in France. The Hausmann retrospective at the Kestner-Gesellschaft in Hannover shows the vital links between photographic experiment and Dadaist vision. It also leaves no doubt of Hausmann's ability to follow his own injunction to younger photographers: to push beyond the imitative capacity of the camera lens "to a form of spiritual expression."

The Wols retrospective, sponsored by Frankfurt's Kunstverein, spotlights the little-known photographic achievements of a painter celebrated for breaking fertile soil. Some of these remarkable photographs resulted from commissions with which Wols sustained a meager existence until his death in 1951 in a

Paris hotel room; others are experimental, often intimately biographical works. Studies of gutters and decaying walls reveal structures concealed to the fleeting eye, and their richly textured surfaces clearly shaped Wols' startling painterly vision.

Despite this flurry of activity, the boom Rudolf Kicken awaits may well turn into a whimper. Museum budgets have been frozen at a moment when prints by "classic moderns" have soared in price, and photography still ranks last on most lists of acquisition priorities.

After four years of struggle, Berlin's Gallery Trockenpresse has closed shop, and Kicken himself admits that many of his most important clients come from abroad. One of West Germany's greatest photo archives is piled like bales of scrap paper in a storage room at Bochum University. The boom is already long overdue.

# The art market

## A Poussin Takes Flight

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — The news this week, and possibly this whole year, is that Britain has finally allowed Nicolas Poussin's masterpiece, "The Holy Family," painted around 1658, formerly at Chatsworth House, to slip away.

Having failed to put up a sufficient percentage of the \$3.5 million or so required to buy back the painting sold at Christie's on April 10, the Manchester City Art Gallery could do nothing to keep it in the area where it had been for nearly two centuries. Nor was there anything more that the British government was prepared to do.

So, "The Holy Family" will go to the Paul Getty Museum at Malibu, Calif.

To appreciate the full significance of the fact, it is not enough just to remember that Poussin was a founder of French 17th-century classical painting. Born in 1594 at Villiers, in the Ile de France, he became a painter against his father's will, virtually running away from home to the capital — but not before he had acquired a deep grounding in the literature and ideas of classical antiquity.

By 1624 he was in Rome admiring Raphael and hating Caravaggio for what he saw as crude, undisciplined realism. A militant follower of Plato's ideas, he translated them into maxims: "Painting is but an idea of things."

By 1630 Poussin had settled in Rome, painting scenes drawn from Greco-Latin mythology and the New Testament he was commissioned to do by the great connoisseurs of the day. After a two-year spell in the Louvre Palace, where he was called from Rome by Louis XIII, he returned to Rome in 1642 — for good.

At that time, he started giving increasing importance to landscape, using his mythological and biblical subjects as mere excuses for the setting, and reducing the human presence to a few tiny figures. Then there came what is perhaps the greatest moment in Poussin's art, when he reached a perfect balance, the landscape becoming not just a background to the scene but an amplification of the central theme.

In this writer's opinion, the Chatsworth House Holy Family is perhaps the highpoint of that phase. About the picture there is a sense of impending doom expressed with ex-

traordinary restraint, every detail seeming to be loaded with symbolism.

The Virgin Mary, seated in the center, stares down with frozen air on the child Jesus is handed a ribbon on which is stated his true identity. St. Elizabeth, represented as an elderly woman, her face drowned in obscurity, looks up in desperate resignation. A blossoming rose bush — the scents of paradise and the thorns of the Crown of the Lord's Passion — springs out of a classical vase.

Beyond a promontory two mounted soldiers stand still as one of them points at a punt. It carries a woman who looks back toward the viewer — and the Holy Family — and a man, his back bent in strenuous effort, who is steering the punt toward the other bank, illustrating the crossing of the river. Beyond, tiny figures in pairs ascend the stairs of a mysterious palace, the ultimate point of the progression, which is dramatically lit up by the sunset.

Throughout, the use of color stresses the counterpoint effects. The glowing vermilion red of Mary's dress reappears in the tiny figure walking on the other side of the water, is picked up again in the drapery worn by one of two figures at the left-hand side of the embankment and reappears further up left, by another figure of a pair that has reached the top of the stairs. Through composition, color and lighting, Poussin conveys a sense of relentless progression from the halting point of the Holy Family to the palace in the distance where some fateful event seems due to take place.

The scene might not be so striking were it not for the painting's miraculous state of preservation, which has left every nuance intact. Since 1835, when the painting was moved into Chatsworth House, until its sale at Christie's last April, the Poussin hardly ever left its home. Few great works of the past have thus come down to us in pristine condition. It is hardly possible to overemphasize the importance of this fact, since such rarities are essential in allowing us to have the right perception of what a given painter and school set out to do.

One would have thought that any country lucky enough to hold such a work would cling to it more effectively than by suggesting to the general public that they take part in a subscription effort. That is apparently not so. The rationale appears to have been, if unofficially so, that the National Gallery of London and

other great English collections already have good Poussin. True enough. But on second thought, this is about as good as saying that having read two good plays by Shakespeare why bother with any others?

This is the second successive year that Britain has incurred such a loss. In 1980 it was the "Resurrection" by Dick Bouts, again a masterpiece of stunning beauty, extraordinarily well preserved, that matches a painting at the National Gallery — with a difference. The Bouts that left Britain is the more beautiful of the two. That one again went to California, this time to the Norton Simon Foundation in Pasadena. Interestingly, the price — \$1.87 million — was roughly the same as in the Poussin sale, given the variations in exchange rates.

It is easy to prove that this is not just the result of dire impoverishment. First, because \$4 or \$5 million is peanuts in the budget of any modern nation. Second, because that is just the price paid last year by the National Gallery of London for a painting sold at Christie's, a big affair in Caravaggio style that has been somewhat painstakingly established by scholars as being by Rubens, although it hardly looks much like one.

The reason for the purchase of the Rubens, it was said, was the rarity of such early works for which some of us are tempted to thank their lucky stars — and historical importance. The argument is, at best, debatable. Everything that is created can be justified in the name of history. Should one fill a gallery with Baroque-style Claude Lorraine paintings or early 1860s? Or Van Gogh in realistic mid-19th-century Dutch work? Or any other artists in the name of encyclopedic knowledge? Everyone can fill in the answers for himself. The fact is that the money was made available for the Rubens but neither for the unforgettable Bouts nor for one of Poussin's greatest paintings.

That sums up the case of the scholar versus the collector who loves art — to look at, not to write about. Great museums in the old world predominantly owe their wealth to the treasures accumulated by monarchs in the distant past and collectors in the 19th century.

The collector's viewpoint largely determined museum purchases in Britain until World War II. It now seems to have shifted to the United States, rather fortunately for that country, if we are to judge from the latest developments.

# Look on My Works, Ye Mighty

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The British Museum first acquired Egyptian antiquities, including small sculptures, in 1753, when Sir Hans Sloane's huge collections were bought for the nation at his suggested bargain price of £20,000. Thereafter the museum added many Egyptian sculptures, among the most important the Colossus of Ramses II (c. 1270 B.C.) given in 1818; the colossal Head of a

King, thought to be Amenophis III (c. 1390 B.C.) sold to the museum in 1823 by Henry Salt, a British diplomat and ardent Egyptologist; the stone sarcophagus of the God's Adorer Ankhnesneferibre (530 B.C.) purchased in 1836, and the great statue of King Sesostrius III (c. 1800 B.C.) given by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1905.

By the 1930s the museum's holdings of Egyptian sculpture amounted to many hundreds, a large proportion of which were works of international importance to scholars and artists. The museum authorities of that time did the best they could to display the works to advantage, but the overriding feeling of the Egyptian galleries then was one of oppression and darkness.

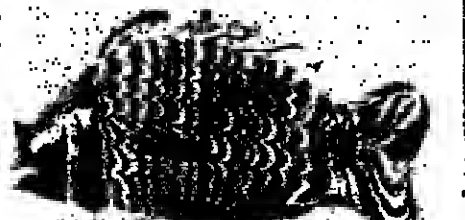
At last, the new Egyptian Sculpture Galleries are open at the British Museum and, at last, these magnificent pieces have come into their own.

Starting with the Rosetta Stone, which enabled scholars to decipher early hieroglyphs, the exhibition is laid out chronologically, ending with Graeco-Roman relics discovered in Egypt. Among the colossi, it is worthwhile to look at some of the smaller pieces in cabinets in the side galleries, especially a very early ivory lion and an enchantingly contemporary glass pot, in the shape of a fish, for face carving Egyptian sculpture was an appreciable influence on several British artists of this century, as may be seen in a fine loan exhibition — "British Sculpture in the 20th Century: Part I: Image and Form 1901-1950" (Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, E.1. to Nov. 1). Even with the major sponsorship of the British Petroleum Company and the Henry Moore Foundation, this gathering of 200 sculptures is a colossal undertaking for a gallery with the meager resources of the Whitechapel.

Selected by Nicholas Scrota, the Whitechapel's director, and Sandy Nairne, exhibition director of the Institute of Contemporary Arts, it is a triumph of a show, exactly the kind the Tate Gallery should have mounted long since

and has not. The exhibition ranges from the public sculpture of the turn of the century to the early abstracts of Moore, Hepworth and Nicholson, the constructions of Gabo and the monumental figurations of the Henry Moore of the late 1940s.

Along the way are all manner of splendid surprises: Onslow Ford's marble carving of Sir Henry Irving as Hamlet; the three versions of Epstein's stonecarving "The Doves" (c. 1913) loaned respectively by the Hirsthorn Museum,



Glass cosmetic vessel (c. 1380 B.C.)

the Tate Gallery and the Israel Museum; Maurice Lambert's portrait busts of William Walton in bronze and Edith Sitwell in aluminum; woodcarvings of the early 1930s by John Skeaping, to remind us he was a major sculptor long before his fame as one of the best horse painters in Europe; and fine animal sculptures whose names are almost forgotten, Richard Bedford, Alan Durst and William Simmonds.

One of the animal sculptors represented at Whitechapel but very happily not forgotten is Gertraude Hermes, who celebrates her 80th birthday with a mini-retrospective in the Diploma Galleries of the Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. (to Oct. 18). The 60 sculptures range from the small marble calf (1925) to the magisterial carving of a bear's head of a rosewood tree, "The Heart of the Matter" (1957). But Gertraude Hermes is equally adept as engraver, lino-cutter, book illustrator and draftsman; 93 examples of her work in these fields are also on show.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Eurofer Members Decide to Raise Prices

PARIS — Eurofer, the European Economic Community steelmakers' federation, said Friday that its 15 member companies have decided unanimously to raise their selling prices within the EEC by 56 European Currency Units (about \$11) per metric ton.

Toyota, Nissan August Exports Down Sharply

TOKYO — Exports by Japan's two largest automakers nose-dived in August for their worst monthly showing so far this year, according to figures released Friday.

Arab Shareholders to Take Control of FRAB

PARIS — The Arab shareholders of the FRAB banking group, a consortium set up 12 years ago by Arab, European and Japanese banks, will take full control of the group subject to the approval of the authorities concerned, the Paris unit FRAB-Bank International said Friday.

British Inflation Rate Up

LONDON — Britain's inflation rate rose from an annual 10.9 percent to 11.5 percent in August, the Department of Employment announced Friday.

U.S. Gold Panel Split on Extension

WASHINGTON — A 17-member commission, meeting to examine arguments for and against a return to some form of gold standard under which the dollar would be convertible into gold at a fixed rate, began its first open session Friday, unable to decide how much longer it should exist.

CIT Alcatel Plans Stake in U.S. Operation

BREST, France — CIT Alcatel, the telecommunications division of Cie. Generale d'Electricite (CGE) group, will soon announce an "important" financial and industrial accord with a U.S. firm.

Investors Have Option on 17% of Kaiser Steel

PALO ALTO, Calif. — A spokesman for Stanley Hiller Jr. said Friday that Mr. Hiller, representing an investment group that intends to enter into negotiations with Kaiser Steel in anticipation of acquiring the company, has acquired an option to buy about 17 percent of Kaiser's common stock for \$50 a share in cash.

Dome Petroleum's Expansion Dims Investor Optimism

TORONTO — As Dome Petroleum prepares to test two possibly huge oil wells in Canada's Beaufort Sea, some analysts are beginning to doubt whether even favorable flow rates will brighten the stock's near-term prospects.

OPEC Surpluses Projected To Decline for Rest of '81

LONDON — The current account surplus of the oil exporting countries is likely to recede slowly over the remainder of this year and the combined current account of the major industrialized countries should improve further, the Bank of England said Friday.

Swiss GNP Up 4% for 1980

BERN — Switzerland's real gross national product rose 4 percent in 1980 compared with 2.8 percent in 1979, the federal statistics office said Friday in its first official 1980 estimate.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Bank Morgan Labouchere NV has appointed Andrew J. Peacock president and managing director of the bank in Amsterdam. He is also a vice president of Morgan Guaranty International Finance, which owns 50 percent of Bank Morgan Labouchere.

Bankers Trust Finanzaria, a Rome-based finance company owned by Bankers Trust of New York, has appointed Nicola Dubini managing director.

Joseph A. van Dierendonck has been appointed general manager of the new Brussels branch of Portugal's Banco Fosecas & Bursay.

Oil Firms Interested in Newmont Union, Standard of Calif. Respond to Offer, Sources Say

NEW YORK — Newmont Mining, quietly extending invitations to a select group of wealthy U.S. corporations to save it from a possible takeover, has received expressions of interest from two big California oil companies, sources close to the discussions say.

Wall Street Prices Continue Slide

NEW YORK — Investors continued to see few positives in the economic outlook and as a result prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Friday for the fifth day in a row.

Mexico to Sell S. Korea Oil

MEXICO CITY — Mexico will sell South Korea 20,000 barrels of crude oil a day, the state-owned oil company Pemex has announced.

Exxon Friday Reduced Wholesale Gasoline Prices by 0.7 Cent a Gallon in Most U.S. Markets

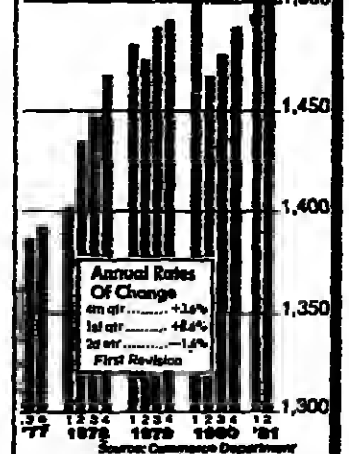
—Exxon Friday reduced wholesale gasoline prices by 0.7 cent a gallon in most U.S. markets.

U.S. Dollar Dipped on European Markets, Closing in London at 2.2650 Deutsche Marks

The U.S. dollar dipped on European markets, closing in London at 2.2650 Deutsche marks, compared with 2.2765 DM Thursday.

Data Shows U.S. GNP Falling in 3d Quarter

WASHINGTON — Preliminary estimates indicate the inflation-adjusted U.S. gross national product will decline 0.5 percent in the third quarter, Commerce Department sources said Friday.



CURRENCY RATES

Table of interbank exchange rates for Sept. 18, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Columns include currency, rate, and other details.

"Conclusion—Gold Should Move Higher."

The following is a reprinted article from a current Tony Henfrey's Gold Letter entitled: "US INFLATION RATE AND GOLD BULLION AGAIN".

Readers of Gold Letter have long been aware of the relationship between gold and the US rate of inflation. In recent months this relationship has been bandied about by all and sundry to the point where everyone and his dog believes that the US is in a 'deflationary trend' and that gold has had it.

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TONY HENFREY'S GOLD LETTER HT 9-19

Subscription form for Tony Henfrey's Gold Letter. Includes fields for name, address, city, country, and payment options.

FIDELITY WORLD FUND advertisement. Includes notice of annual general meeting, company report, and details about the fund's performance and investment strategy.



# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Change
72 1/2	67 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
41 1/2	37 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Change
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11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2

**Quotations in Canadian Stocks**  
All quotes given unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
2982 AIG	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2983 AIG	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2984 AIG	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2985 AIG	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2986 AIG	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0

**Toronto Stocks**  
Closing Prices, September 17, 1981

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
1216 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1217 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1218 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1219 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1220 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0

**Montreal Stocks**  
Closing Prices, September 17, 1981

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
2920 AIG	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2921 AIG	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2922 AIG	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2923 AIG	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2924 AIG	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0

**Canadian Indexes**  
Sept. 18, 1981

Index	Value	Change
TSX 300	1,540.00	+15.00
TSX 60	1,540.00	+15.00
TSX 100	1,540.00	+15.00

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**European Gold Markets**  
September 18, 1981

Market	Price
London	348.00
Zurich	348.00
Frankfurt	348.00

**Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)**

Month	Price
Nov	348.00
Dec	348.00
Jan	348.00

**European Stock Markets**  
September 18, 1981  
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,540.00	+15.00
Brussels	1,540.00	+15.00
Frankfurt	1,540.00	+15.00
Zurich	1,540.00	+15.00
Milan	1,540.00	+15.00

**Paris**

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
1216 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1217 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1218 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1219 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1220 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0

**NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 18**

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Change
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2

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P.O. Box 36237, Madrid (Spain).

**London**

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
1216 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1217 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1218 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1219 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
1220 C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0

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**NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 18**

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Change
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2
11 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	8.4	7	111	107	108 1/2	-1/2

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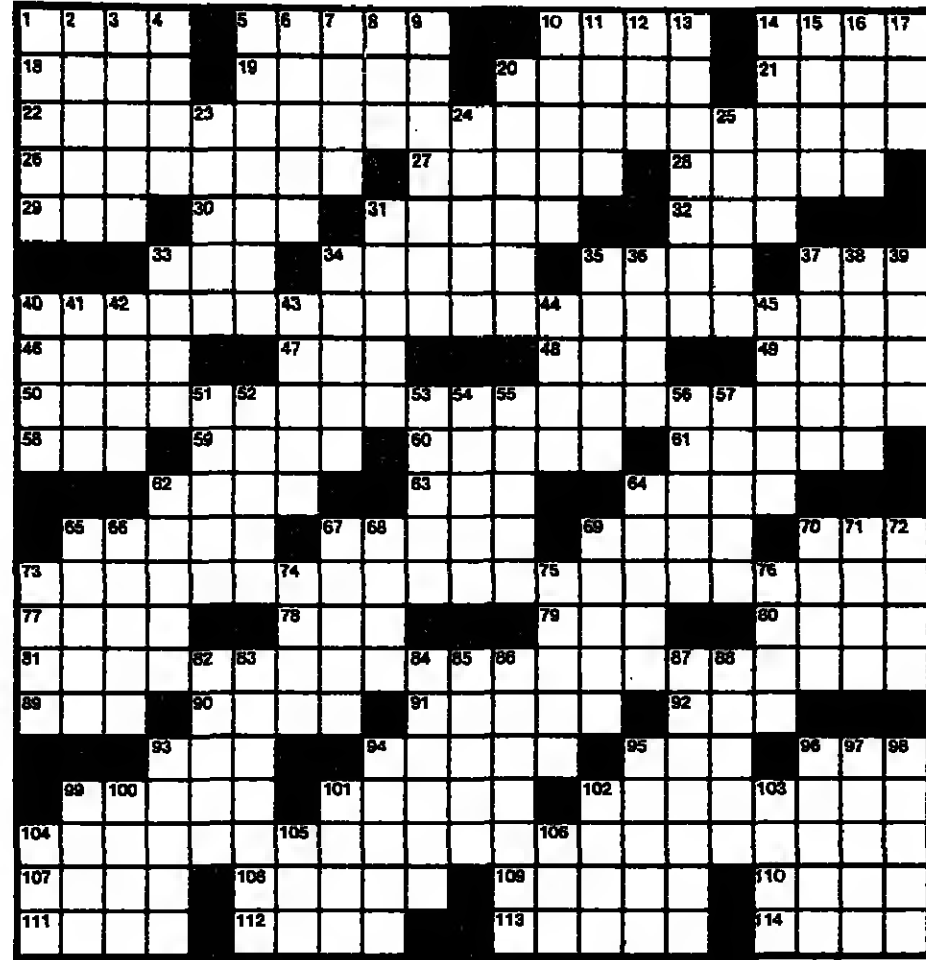
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Uncommon Combs: By Reginald L. Johnson



- ACROSS
1 Strabreaker
5 Useless stuff
10 Item often
backed
14 Reason d'—
18 Bye-bye
19 Pierre's
income
28 Savvy
21 Foreordain
22 Mannequins
posing as
divorces
26 Thanks giving
27 Lustful
glances
28 Winds
29 Mideast land:
Abbr.
38 And not
31 Mt.
sometimes
identified as
Boreb
32 Horatian
creation
33 Part of a TV
set
34 Skedaddle
35 "—
Shanter"
37 Twice
40 Trio sharing a
guffaw
46 Ruffle
47 Soak, as flux
48 Agnus—
49 Town in the
news: 1944
50 Big-city
headline after
successful
antisliter
drive
58 Pod occupant
59 During
60 "Look here!"
in France
61 Bone: Comb.
term
62 Body that
sounds scary
63 Plumber's
joint
64 Jet-set
transportation

- DOWN
1 Smokers
2 Keep in stock
3 Postpone
4 Night
5 Having three
crawlers, e.g.
6 Blappen again
7 Indigo source
8 G.C. or Penn
8 One up to
deviltry
10 River to Lake
Chad
11 Villain's
greeting
12 The electees
13 Thackeray
character
14 Cantor
15 Burn or
dibble
16 Shovel
17 Printers'
measures
20 Yale
23 Fagin, for one
24 Jib
25 overlapping a
main sail
26 An antiseptic
Machet and
Macduff
33 Betray
34 Sam or Ed of
sports
35 Part of a
switch
36 Diddy's
"Play It—
37 Copper-min-
ing center
38 Arctic light
39 Boutique
40 Sand or mouse
towler
41 Socks
42 Costa
43 A Ford
44 Top-eyed god
45 Aides for
prins.
51 Viscount's
superior
52 Monomite
53 Spring-prac-
tice nine
54 Novelist
55 Moody or
Reddy
56 Schlitzel
57 Founded:
Abbr.
62 Kind of beaver.
64 Sandhurst
weapony
65 Diver
66 Early dweller—
in Peru
67 Smashings
68 Fish dish
69 Immature
seed
70 Kilmarn
opera
71 W.P. at D.C.
72 A wife of Esau
73 Division of a
leaf
74 Arena at
Atlanta
75 Lavender and
lilac
76 Blockheads
82 Evil spirit
83 Laundry
workers
84 Filmflans
85 Senator from
Utah
86 Pavarotti's
usual
reception
87 Vale
88 "You—
The Big"
89 Walker hit
92 Broadway girl
94 Certain in-
vestments
95 Kind of yell
96 Martin or
Lewis
97 Viscount Tem-
plewood
98 Heaters
99 Partisan; Suf-
fix
100 Margaret, to
Charles
101 Blazer
102 Pig.
103 Apostle of the
Franks
104 Modern "art"
105 Lobotomy
106 Brazilian cof-
fee

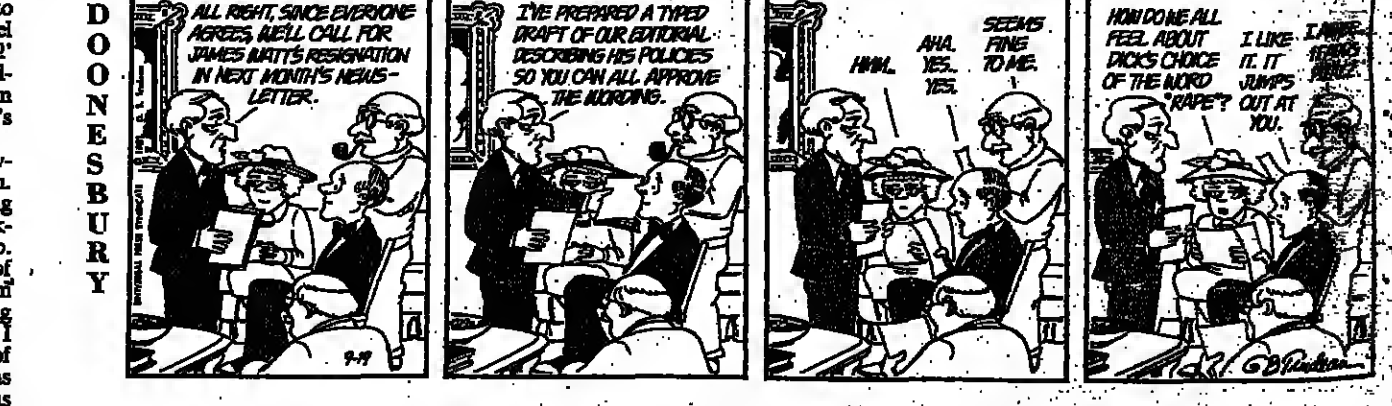
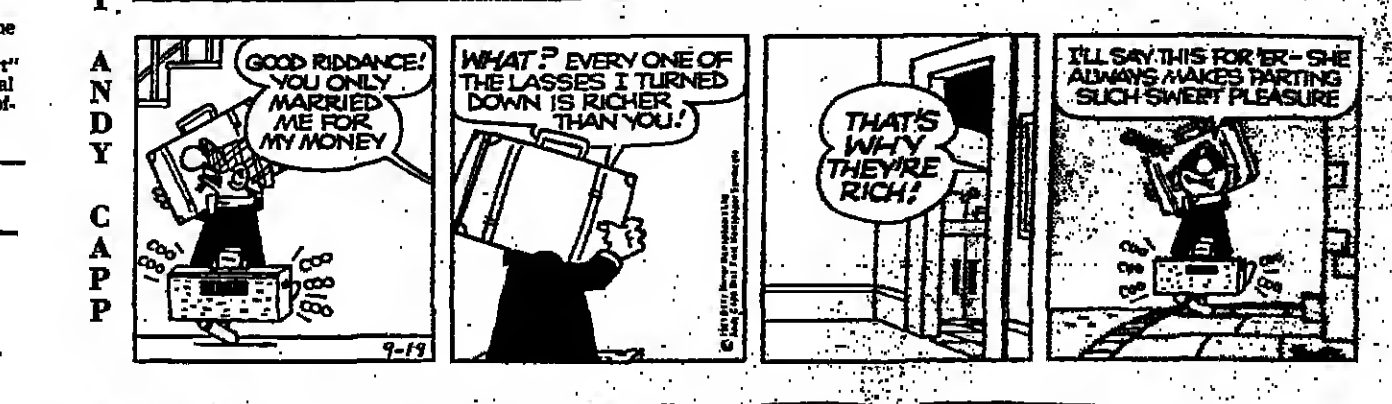
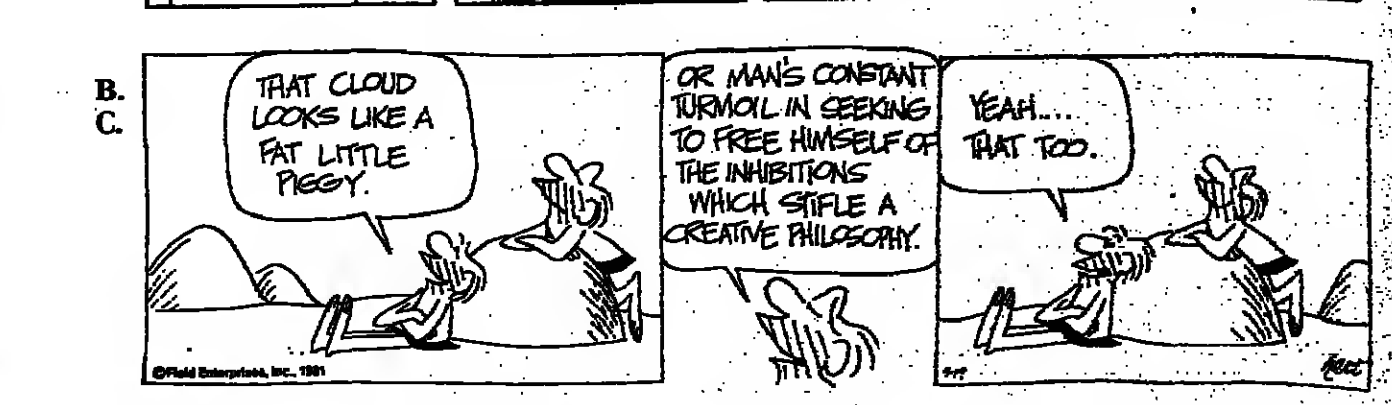
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
A grid showing the solutions to the crossword puzzle from the previous week.

WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions. Locations include ALGARVE, ALGERIA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COLOGNE, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HAMBURG, HANOI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAOS PALAOS, LIMA, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

BOOKS

OLD GLORY: AN AMERICAN VOYAGE
By Jonathan Raban, 409 pp. \$16.95
Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of The Americas, New York 10020.
Reviewed by Roy Blount Jr.
Every travel writer has his or her own sense of the grotesque. Jonathan Raban is British and rather severe — "The United States is internationally famous for its toughness," he says (to the reader), "and someone in a barful of Hell's Angels steals his hat. Only once, in a cajun town in Lockport, La., does he tap the persistent protean American jostling survival."



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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with their names and net asset values. Funds include ALLIANCE INT'L, BANK JIL, BANK VON ERNST & Co, BRITANNIA, CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL, CREDIT SUISSE, DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT, FIDELITY, G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD, INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND, JARDINE FLEMING, LLOYDS BANK INT'L, RBC INVESTMENT, ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT, SOPRO GROUPE GENOVA, SWISS BANK CORP, UNION BANK SWITZERLAND.

Flair For Involvement

Raban's second-best travel-writing virtue is his flair for involvement-while-dripping. By the time he reaches brackish water in the Louisiana bayous he has taken part in a Memphis mayoral campaign (the defeated candidate gives him a hug), moved in with a by gosh St. Louis woman (when he leaves she calls him a cow-ard), steered a towboat (whose pilot tells him he has a real feel for the river), eaten squirrel, and catalyzed a wife's shocked discovery that her husband is, by her standards, an atheist.

Ancient Coin From Sicily Auctioned for \$155,000

United Press International BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. — Dorothy Manning bought the Naxos Tetradrachm, a silver coin minted in Sicily about 460 B.C., for \$155,000 Thursday. Mrs. Manning, secretary to businessman Gordon McGlendon, may have been bidding for McGlendon or Texas oil millionaire Nelson Bunker Hunt, according to Bruce McNall, owner of Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc., which sponsored the two-day auction.

JUMBLE

A word game section titled 'JUMBLE' with a grid of letters and a list of words to be formed. The words are MYDUP, BIRAB, TEAREA, DRUGED. A small cartoon illustration shows a character saying 'IT'S GOOD-BY TO A GIRL IN PARIS.' Below the grid, there is a 'Print answer here:' section with a grid of circles and the answer 'GLORY SANDY ENGULF PRIMED'.

DENNIS THE MENACE





AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for September 18, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of 12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100. High Low Close Open, listing various international stocks.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, International Monetary Market, and Commodity Indexes.

Table of Tokyo Exchange prices for various commodities.

Table of Market Summary, NYSE Most Actives, Dow Jones Averages, Dow Jones Bond Averages, London Commodities, and Friday's New Highs and Lows.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter closing prices for September 18, 1981.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes closing prices for September 18, 1981, categorized by Banks and Non Banks.

Table of American Most Actives, AMEX Index, Eurocurrency Interest Rates, and Paris Commodities.

\$1.4 Million Is Stolen From Paris Apartment - PARIS - Burglars stole an estimated \$1.4 million worth of jewelry, silverware and cash from the Paris apartment of a U.S. business executive, according to police.

Dividends - INCREASED - Company Dividend Per Share, listing various companies and their dividend amounts.

Large advertisement for 'PUT YOUR MONEY WHERE THE NEWS IS.' with a large graphic of a newspaper.



# Europe Leads Favored U.S. In Ryder Cup

**WALTON HEATH, England**—Europe took a narrow 4½-3½ lead over the heavily-favored U.S. after the storm-delayed first day of play Friday in the 24th Ryder Cup Matches.

In fourball play, Des Smyth of Ireland and Jose-María Canizares of Spain defeated Americans Bill Rogers and Bruce Lietzke, 6 and 5, in the most long-sided triumph of the day while Britain's Sandy Lyle and Mark James, unbeaten as a pair since they played together as amateurs, overcame Ben Crenshaw and Jerry Pate, 3 and 2.

Torrance and Howard Clark of Britain halved with Tony Kite and Johnny Miller before the United States rallied with a 2-and-1 victory by Hale Irwin and Ray Floyd over Bernard Gallacher of Britain and Eamon Darcy of Ireland.

The afternoon fourball competition, in which scoring is based on the better ball of each 2-man team, was interrupted twice for about 15 minutes each time by thunderstorms packing lightning, hail and heavy rain.

In the morning, Lyle and James sent Europe off to a good start, scoring a 2 and 1 triumph over Rogers and Lietzke.

**50-Foot Birdie**  
Lee Trevino and Larry Nelson, leveled the series a few minutes later by edging West Germany's Bernard Langer and Spain's Manuel Piñero by one hole. On the 18th hole, Trevino left the ball virtually dead for a birdie three, but Nelson then hit a 50-foot uphill birdie putt.

Gallacher and Smyth also edged the 11th to go two up against Irwin and Floyd, then clinched the match at 3 and 2 when Smyth sank a 25-foot birdie putt.

Europe's main hopes, Britain's Peter Oosterhuis and Nick Faldo, lost a two-hole advantage as Tom Watson and Jack Nicklaus won five holes between the fifth and the 11th. Nicklaus, back in Britain after his disappointing British Open appearance, sank a 45-foot birdie putt for a 4-and-3 victory at the 15th.

Before the play began, U.S. captain Dave Marr said he had named his strongest possible pairings for the initial matches. "I didn't know enough about the European players to worry about their pairings. I just named my strongest possible lineup," he said.

Marr admits his team has great talent, but he has warned against overconfidence. "In any competition you have to have winners and losers," he said. "This will not be as easy as people back home may think."

The Americans have a 19-3-1 overall record in these biennial matches that began in 1927. In the years since World War II, the United States has lost only once. The Americans were so heavily favored this time that Britain's legal bookies are not offering a price on the team outcome.

This year's U.S. team is widely regarded as the strongest ever. But Europe captain John Jacobs sees an advantage to being underdogs. "We are expected to lose," he said of the three-day matches. "In that situation, facing a super-team, facing the legends, facing the great world players, there is no problem of motivation."

"They know that over 100 holes any good professional can beat any other professional," Jacobs said. "But the American team is so awesome, I have to keep them aware of the possibility of victory. Facing the team they do, it's so easy to think of losing close, not being embarrassed, keeping it 3 and 2 or 2 and 1 and not playing aggressively enough to win."

## Transactions

**BASEBALL**  
The American League announced that it will purchase the Washington Senators from the Washington Senators to exchange for future considerations.  
**COLLEGE STATE WARRIORS**—Homer Ken Mochter executive vice president and chief financial officer, will resign his position as president of the school and will be replaced by Steve Ditt, court back, on injured reserve list; Steve Ditt, court back, on injured reserve list; Steve Ditt, court back, on injured reserve list; Steve Ditt, court back, on injured reserve list.

## European Soccer

Thurday's Results  
(Final round)  
Reykjavik 1, Borussia 1

# Teen Stars Feel the Pressure

## Words of Anger Creep into Women's Tennis

By John Feinstein  
*Washington Post Service*

**NEW YORK**—In Toronto last month it was Pam Shriver, 19, leaping across the net to Tracy Austin, 18, and saying, as she later would recall, "two not-so-nice words."

At the U.S. Open this month it was Andrea Jaeger, 16, muttering obscene words while being upset in the second round by Andrea Leand, 17. There was also Pam Casale, 17, being admonished by an official for using an obscene during her second-round match. And, in the first round, Kathy Rinaldi, 14, was heard using the same nasty word on a number of occasions after missing easy shots.

The teens of tennis are feeling the pressure. Pressure to move up in the computer rankings. Pressure to justify their decisions to turn pro, decisions often influenced by their parents. Pressure to win great sums of money on the women's tour.

**Between Parents and Computer**  
"There's so much tension now today on the tour and so much pressure on the girls. It's unbelievable they do as well as they do," said Chris Evert Lloyd. "I think between their parents and the computer, they're under pressure constantly."

"I feel very fortunate that I came along when I did. Back then I was the only junior who was playing the pros. Now there's 10 or 15 of them. This isn't like the old country club days. This is the big time. The girls are letting out a lot of steam now."

Lloyd's parents did not let her turn pro until she was 18 and finished high school. These days, 18 is old. As Austin, a pro at 16, put it, "Sixteen isn't young any more, 14 is."

Which brings up a question, one that clearly worries those who run women's tennis: Will fans, sponsors, promoters and television executives accept the idea of teen-age girls standing on the court shouting obscenities at officials and, occasionally, at each other?

"Let's face it—in this day and age obscenity is a way of life. Everyone uses the words," said Lee Casale, the touring referee

for the Women's Tennis Association and designated disciplinarian. "People should respect to women doing it the same way as when men do it. But they don't."

"It's a funny thing but they just won't accept it from women. And age is a factor, too. It bothers people more to bear it from a 16-year-old than from a 19-year-old."

Jackson has spent much of her time at the U.S. Open running from court to court where she hears of trouble during a match. She insists that the recent flap was a result of "misinformation" not letting the WTA control officiating as it does on the Avon tour. The Canadian Open, where Shriver snapped at Austin, and the U.S. Open are not officiated under the WTA's jurisdiction.

"If they let us run our own show we don't have problems," said Jackson, who umpires all the Avon finals herself. "You can bet in a tournament where I see a match as a potential problem I'll umpire. And the girls aren't going to act up when I'm there."

Yet even with Jackson at court-side during a match at the U.S. Open, Jaeger was close to tears on court over several calls. The moment she stepped off the court, her face was flooded with tears even as Jackson took her arm and hissed, "not now Andrea, not here."

**The Bright Side**  
"Maybe stuff like what happened between Tracy and Pam in Toronto is good for women's tennis," said Jaeger. "Now people will be walking around wondering what's going to happen next time they play, what are they saying to each other, are they speaking?"

"The men have done that, people seem to like that. If we do it, maybe the men will come up with something to top it, but it might be hard."

Weeks after it happened, the Shriver-Austin incident is still much discussed among women on the tour. The two players came through the ranks together and, although Austin has a big edge in victories, they have an intense rivalry. This year, Shriver beat Austin at Wimbledon in the quarterfinals, so Austin's victory in Toronto was especially sweet.



Tracy Austin shocked by verbal assault.

The second set was full of controversial calls, with Shriver asking for the referee and arguing angrily with the umpire, who was suspended the next day for his handling of the match.

At the end of the match, Austin joyfully slammed a ball to the back wall, yelling, "YES!" after the final point. She came running to net, arms in the air. Shriver, already upset, blew up.

"She just dropped her racket and stood there staring at me," Shriver said. "She said she had never heard those words before. Look, I was wrong to say it and I apologized to Tracy later, but come on, in this day and age, people use those words. I didn't shout it to everyone. In fact no one would have known about it if Tracy hadn't talked about it in the press conference."

In her postmatch press conference, Austin said she was shocked because Shriver had used "the F-word" to her. That statement is the subject of considerable joking around the women's locker room.

Brian Gottfried, considered one of the tour's current "gentlemen," thinks young players are copying what they see on television.

**Bad Examples**  
"I grew up watching guys like [John] Newcombe, [Tony] Roche, the real gentlemen of the game, and I copied them," he said. "But the last few years, what have they seen? On TV and in the newspapers they play up. So they follow that example."

The women have an on-tour rule that states any time an umpire gives a player a warning, he or she must call Jackson to the court. But that can't happen at the U.S. Open, where the matches are spread out over a sprawling facility. So there are problems and, inevitably, they are seen, written about and discussed.

Images can be, and are, affected. Shriver is already being referred to as "Junior-femme" (a female McEnroe), because she is the top player most likely to react emotionally on court.

"I think we've got a good thing going here," Jackson said. "Sure, there's pressure... you saw the little girl come out in Andrea for a moment or two because she feared the idea of losing to someone in her age group. She knew she was wrong. She was put in an adult situation and for a moment she acted like a little girl, which is what she is."



Pam Shriver feeling the strain during the semifinals at this year's Wimbledon.

# NFL Preview Favors Oilers

By William M. Wallace  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK**—The following are the previews of this weekend's National Football League games, with records in parentheses. Point spreads are those set by Harrah's Reno Race and Sports Book.

## American Conference

**Miami (2-0) at Houston (2-0)**—Both clubs have been surprises and Don Stula appears to be producing another coaching miracle with the Dolphins. Their defense, unreliable last season, has given up 17 points in two games. In beating Cleveland in their last game, the Oilers used Earl Campbell as a decoy because he had a sore shoulder. It's still sore. Betting line: Houston by 2½.

**San Diego (2-0) at Kansas City (2-0)**—If the Chiefs' defense can reach Dan Fouts, the Charger quarterback, and sack him a couple of times, anything might happen. But Chiefs' leading scorer is their kicker, Nick Lowery, who has seven field goals and they will be hard-pressed to score 20 points, which looks like San Diego's absolute minimum. Betting line: Chargers by 3½.

**San Diego (2-0) at Cincinnati (2-0)**—Brian Sipe has thrown 57 and 53 passes for the Browns in the last

two games, completing 56 for 549 yards. But the team lost both times as the running game produced only 152 yards. Betting line: Cincinnati by 2.

**Baltimore (1-1) at Denver (1-1)**—Provided they hold their errors down, the Colts should be able to score enough to win. Bert Jones has a sore elbow but will play. Points come hard for the Broncos without help from the opponent. Betting line: Denver by 2½.

**Seattle (1-1) at Oakland (1-1)**—The Seahawks have broken their 10-game home losing streak and will probably start another one. Their best defensive back, Dave Brown, is out. The Raiders, who have lost four regulars from the Super Bowl team through injury, are surviving nicely. Jim Plunkett, the quarterback, admits that he has not done much with the offense as yet. Betting line: Oakland by 8.

**National Conference**  
**Green Bay (1-1) at Los Angeles (0-2)**—The Packers are respectable when Lynn Dickey can find James Lofton, the all-pro receiver, and the defense holds up. Another defeat and the Rams may have to make a quarterback change. Lefty Rutherford for Pat Haden, to get the attack going. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

**Detroit (1-1) at Minnesota (0-2)**—The Vikings say that Tommy Kramer, their injured quarterback, may be ready, although they hate to expose his sprained knee. Otherwise their only choice is to play a raw rookie, Wade Wilson. The Lions' last game, a tough loss to San Diego, was a good one for them. They never have been able to beat out the Vikings for the division title, so this is a key game. Betting line: Detroit by 1½.

**Washington (0-2) at St. Louis (0-2)**—Jim Hart, who has been hurt, will be the Cardinal quarterback even though his replacement, Neil Lomax, had an impressive debut. The Redskins have four starters unlikely to play, including the running backs Joe Washington and

John Williggs. Terry Metcalf and Wilbur Jackson are their replacements. Betting line: St. Louis by 3.

**New Orleans (1-1) at Giants (1-1)**—More impressive than George Rogers's 162 rushing yards was the reconstructed Saints' defense in the upset of the Rams last Sunday. Archie Manning is hobbling, so Bobby Scott, his understudy for nine seasons, is expected to start at quarterback. The Giants' defense, which collapsed late last season, seems to be reviving. Betting line: Giants by 3 points.

**San Francisco (1-1) at Atlanta (2-0)**—Under their heads are in the clouds, the fearsome Falcons should swat down the 49ers easily. Betting line: Atlanta by 10.

**Tampa Bay (0-2) at Chicago (0-2)**—When Walter Payton gains 100 yards or more, the Bears win 70 percent of their games. They lose 70 percent when he is under 100. He has set to gain 100 this season and has fumbled three times. The Buccaneers may be the weakest team in a division whose collective record so far stands at 3-7. LeRoy Selmon, their best player, is out. Betting line: Chicago by 3½.

**Monday Night**  
**Dallas (2-0) at New England (0-2)**—Expect Tony Dorset of the Cowboys to run inside for at least 125 yards against the Patriots' vulnerable 3-4 defense. The Pat's offense eagerly awaits the return of receiver Morgan as a wide receiver. Betting line: Dallas by 2.

## Packers Acquire All-Pro Jefferson From San Diego

The Associated Press

**SAN DIEGO**—All-Pro wide receiver John Jefferson was traded Thursday to the Green Bay Packers for unspecified draft choices and future considerations, the San Diego Chargers announced.

The announcement was made by Eugene Klein, owner and president of the Chargers. He said the trade is conditional upon Jefferson's reporting to the Packers and passing the team's physical.

In Green Bay, Wis., Bart Starr, the Packers' coach, said the Jefferson's acquisition was dependent contingent upon the team's signing him within an unspecified period of time. Starr said he was confident the Packers could reach an agreement with Jefferson consistent with the club's policy against renegotiating contracts.

Jefferson had said at his own news conference just an hour before Klein's that he would never play for the National Football League club again because it refused to renegotiate his contract. Jefferson has not reported to the club this year.

Jefferson, 25, is the only NFL player to catch passes for more than 1,000 yards in each of his first three seasons. He led the NFL in receptions for touchdowns last year with 13.

## Baseball's Season 'Better Forgotten'

United Press International

**ATLANTA**—Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn described this year's split season as a "nightmare... better forgotten" at a luncheon Thursday honoring home run king Henry Aaron.

Kuhn said he will be better able next year to gauge any lasting effects the strike had on the game when he sees how it "has come back in its nightmare in 1981."

Though September attendance figures show a significant jump over the year ago period, he said that overall attendance in the second season is averaging 500 fans a game less than before the strike.

Kuhn fueled a controversy on April 8, 1974, with his absence in Atlanta when Aaron broke Babe Ruth's home run record by hitting No. 715. "I think I missed out on an opportunity in 1974 so I thought the time had come to be when the legend was again in action," said Kuhn.

# Valenzuela Sets Rookie Record

From Agency Dispatches

**LOS ANGELES**—Fernando Valenzuela equalled the major league record of eight shutouts by a rookie Thursday night, blanking Atlanta on three hits as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the Braves, 2-0.

The pitching performance by Valenzuela tied the record set by Ewell Russell of the 1913 Chicago White Sox. Valenzuela, with a 2.37 earned run average, leads the National

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Detroit	22	17	.563
Boston	21	15	.583
Milwaukee	22	16	.579
Baltimore	20	15	.571
New York	20	14	.588
Toronto	16	17	.485
Cleveland	17	20	.459

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
San Francisco	21	15	.583
Oakland	17	17	.500
Atlanta	18	19	.484
St. Louis	15	19	.441
Chicago	15	21	.417
Philadelphia	14	22	.389
Pittsburgh	12	23	.344

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## THURSDAY'S LINESCORES

Team	Score
Baltimore	100 000 400-4 12 1
Cleveland	000 001 000-2 11 1
Madison	000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis	000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington	000 000 000-0 0 0

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# NHL Juggles Its Lines to Score at Box Office

From Agency Dispatches

**TORONTO**—With the National Hockey League still reeling from its 3-1 trouncing by the Soviet Union in Sunday's Canada Cup final, league president John Ziegler is putting on a brave face for the coming season.

Ziegler is counting on the league's latest divisional realignment to boost fan interest and beef up a sagging box office.

The league has suffered growing pains ever since it doubled in size to 12 teams in 1967. Four more teams were added in the next five years; divisions and franchises shifted in an attempt to find a profitable home (the Atlanta Flames found fan interest too chilly in the U.S. south so they moved north to Calgary, Canada); one team—the Cleveland Barons, born the California Golden Seals—folded; and an expensive war was fought with the World Hockey Association before a truce was reached whereby four WHA teams joined the NHL.

Now Ziegler expects the latest shifts in the divisions—each one with their own champion

to return fans to the arenas and profits to the owners. "I think that it increases the intensity of the rivalry within the divisions and conferences," he said after emerging Wednesday from two days of housekeeping at the NHL Board of Governors's meeting. "When Quebec plays Montreal eight times, it's going to be like a mini-version of World War III. It gives the fans in those conferences something to look forward to even if they don't win the Cup."

Under the realignment, created to heighten potential rivalries, the Adams Division, comprised of Montreal, Quebec, Boston, Hartford and Buffalo, and the Patrick Division, with the New York Islanders, New York Rangers, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh, make up the Wales Conference.

The Norris Division, with Toronto, Winnipeg, Minnesota, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit, and the Smythe Division, with Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Colorado and Los Angeles, form the Campbell Conference.

A winner will be crowned in each division and division semifinals will pit the first-place club against the fourth-place team in each group, while the second- and third-place teams meet.

The winners of those series meet in division finals. The survivors will then meet for the conference championships and the winners there for the Stanley Cup. All told, 16 of the 21 teams will qualify for the playoffs.

As well as changing the divisional alignment, Ziegler also announced a change for the 55-year-old Vezina Trophy. No longer will it be awarded to the goalies on the team with the best goals against average during the season. Instead the trophy will go to the goaltender judged either most valuable to his team or outstanding in the league. The criteria and method of selection remain to be decided.

A new trophy, still to be named, will be awarded to the goaltenders on the team with the best defensive record.



Art Buchwald

Power a la Carte

WASHINGTON — The Sans Souci, one of the great meeting places of the power brokers of Washington, has closed its doors, a victim of bankruptcy.



Buchwald

In its day the Sans Souci was more a club than a restaurant. One of its attractions was that it was shaped like a theater, with a stage at the entrance, so everyone who came in could take a bow before being escorted to a table.

On a good day, and there were many of them, you could find Henry Kissinger in a booth discussing détente with Soviet Ambassador Dohrynin, or taking a hard line against the Russians with Israeli Ambassador Rahim.

A Pentagon Air Force general might be seated at another table talking a story to columnist Robert Novak and a few tables away columnist Joe Alsop could be seen leaning a story to the head of the CIA.

A lobbyist from the American Petroleum Industry would be splitting a bottle of Dom Perignon with a congressman from the House Ways and Means Committee, while at the next table a lawyer and one of the Watergate defendants were trying to work out a way of staying out of the penitentiary.

Robert Redford would be in another corner watching how Bob Woodward ate, in preparation for his role in "All the President's Men." At the next table Jack Anderson would be talking to a whistle-blower in the Justice Department, near two FBI agents who were picking at their food but really trying to overhear what the two men were saying.

The role I played as a patron of the Sans Souci has never been properly understood. I ate there every day and had the same table. It was the equivalent of Bernard Baruch's bench in Lafayette Park.

When people in the Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations needed advice they knew where to find me.

I am still not at liberty to confess what decisions I was in on, but suffice it to say that when I held court at the Sans Souci, the inflation rate never rose above five percent, people could purchase a decent home for \$40,000, banks were begging the public to borrow money at 6 percent, Social Security was safe, and the United States had twice the military might of the Soviet Union.

Without revealing any confidences I can state that the recognition of the People's Republic of China first oodled at my table at the Sans Souci, and the Camp David talks began soon after the Egyptian ambassador asked to split a chef's salad with me.

When Roger Stevens ran out of mooney to complete the Kennedy Center, I told the waiter to put whatever he needed on my tab.

This is not to say the Sans Souci was all work and no play. Some of the most beautiful women in the world could be found dining there in hopes that one of us would become a chapter in their memoirs.

But that's another column. Needless to say there was something for everybody even if you didn't order from the menu.

The downfall of the Sans Souci was not of my making. It was caused when the maître d'hôtel, Paul De Lisle, had a fight with the owner and resigned.

What the owner didn't realize was that Paul was our leader, and our security blanket away from home. No matter how important anyone is in the United States, he is still nervous about how he will be treated in a restaurant by a maître d'hôtel. The fact that Paul decided we were worthy of having a table in his restaurant was the only assurance we had that we were still part of the power structure.

With Paul's departure, the Sans Souci became just another place to eat, and I had no choice but to fold up my table and leave. It was a sad day not only for me but for the country. The downfall of the Sans Souci caused a tremendous identity crisis for the movers and shakers in the nation's capital. To this day, except for Al Haig, most of us don't know who the hell we are.

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The Restless Restaurateur

By Frank J. Prial

MOUGINS, France — The feistiness and the arrogance; they're still there. As is that chip-on-the-shoulder abrasiveness that dared you not to enjoy yourself. Surmain is still Surmain. "This is my joint," he says in English, French or just with the arch of an eyebrow. "This is the way I do things. If you don't like my style, there will be no check. But don't come back."

People have been getting mad at André Surmain for more than 20 years, but the ones who know a good thing when they eat it keep coming back for more — of the food and André Surmain. Surmain opened Lutèce on East 50th Street in New York on Feb. 16, 1961. Ten years later, he sold out to his partner, André Solmer. It is still one of the finest French restaurants in the United States.

Opened in 1973, the Relais achieved two stars in the Michelin guide in four years, an extraordinary coup for someone outside the French food establishment — as not the excessively modest Surmain is quick to note.

Gastronomes' Holy Place Perched on a hill like a stopper on a bottle, Mougins is a former artists' colony that has become a holy place for gastronomes. The principal shrine is Roger Vergé's Moulin de Mougins, which is actually in the valley below the hill. The Moulin has three Michelin stars.

On the hilltop, there are half a dozen restaurants besides Surmain's. One, L'Amandier, is Vergé's, too. It has one star. Not to be outdone, Surmain has a second establishment, across the street — or walkway since no cars are allowed in Mougins — from the Relais, called Feu Follet. It is a light-hearted little place supposed to be run by Christiane Surmain, the patron's lady wife, who is rarely there.

Surmain and Vergé have had their outs. As the local star for many years, Vergé was out-evoted in 1973 to learn of the impending arrival of Surmain. With a little help from his friends, as Surmain tells it, Vergé managed to grab off the site Surmain had chosen: It is now L'Amandier.

Piqued but undeterred, Surmain chose the site further up the hill in the center of the village. With its handsome terrace, tiny bar, American and striking green-and-white dining room, the Relais à Mougins is a serious place. There may be a table or two for the casual treat in winter, but for most of the year the Michelin rating, the 15-out-of-20-point appraisal by the trendy Gault-Millau guide and Surmain's following from the old New York days keep the place filled.

"There's a lot of satisfaction in having done this as an American," Surmain says with a chuckle. He is an American, but not as apple pie. Born in Calico, French parent, he grew up in Paris. His father was involved in perfume, art, antiques — the kind of world in which a chap might pick up a taste for the good life. After serving in the French Army in 1939 and 1940, Surmain went to the United States and was drafted into the army there. Like others with some French background — Serge Olshensky, Frank Schomaker and Alexis Lichine among them — he was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services.

In postwar New York he joined Olshensky, just then becoming an important promoter of the good life as a public relations man. Later there was work with

the Zeckendorf hotels, with James Beard even then grand sachem of the food crowd, and eventually a public relations business, plugging New Bedford scallops and an early version of the kitchen gadget now called the Cuisinart.

Informal Eating Club "In 1952," says Surmain unashamedly, "I created first-class dining for airlines." The client was Varig. Next came Aeromexico, now Aeromexico, which was owned by Miguel Alemán, a former president of Mexico. In the mid-1950s, good French restaurants were becoming popular in New York. Typically, Surmain wanted one for himself.

During his four years with Aeromexico, he had put together an informal eating club in New York called Les Ambassadeurs de Bien Manger. The idea of another top-France restaurant appealed to Alemán, and he lent Surmain \$50,000, interest-free, to get things rolling.

"I paid back every cent in two years," says Surmain. Nevertheless, Lutèce took four years to catch on, even with the redoubtable Solmer, whom Surmain lured from a Paris brasserie, at the owner's Surmain is happy that Lutèce prospers without him, but he thinks he was not tough enough at the time he left. "I still own the building," he says. "Solmer has a beautiful lease. When it runs out, the rent is going way up."

Once Lutèce was on its way, it was not enough to set the restless Surmain spinning. Even the thrill of rejecting unwanted customers loses its edge. There were 37 suits in cars at one point, a rebuilt Paris bus and an ocean-going yacht. Not enough.

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Next came Majorca. He had land there; his wife and children liked it, and so, he thought, did he. He sold out to Solmer and sailed away. He bought an old castle, then opened another restaurant, Foc e Fume (Fire and Smoke). It prospered even as his marriage failed, and in a few years he was back in France with a new wife, a new restaurant and one remaining old car, a huge 1937 Delage cabriolet.

Glimp in His Eye Now that the Relais is prospering, Surmain has that glint in his eye, the far-off look of Tennessee heroes and old pilots. The urge to go.

"Oh, I don't know," he says unconvincedly. "Still, there are these people who want to back me in Fort Lauderdale. I'd like to see them. Have you seen the growth figures for Broward County recently? Fantastic. And then there is always New York. God, a new place in New York."

His voice trails off. The minnow sweeps down and away over the stony Florida hills in a blazing yellow car, but André Surmain sees Yellow cab pulling up to a handsome doorway on the East Side. He is there, looking for someone he may have to ask to leave.

A Sauté of Opinions

By Jeffrey Robinson

MOUGINS, France — "When it comes to food there's a basic difference between an American and a Frenchman," André Surmain said. "The American is not arrogant about his taste, while the Frenchman has become so overcivilized that he's lost his childlike curiosity."

"The average Frenchman thinks all food in the United States is frozen. It's part of his whole concept of life in the United States. What he doesn't understand however is that within the last 10 or 15 years or so, Americans have discovered that there's something interesting about food. It's not just eating, it's a wonderful experience."

He says there are three countries in the United States. There's one along the East Coast, about 150 miles deep. There's another on the West Coast, going only about 30 miles deep. The third is everything in between.

"That's the one with all those people who drink coffee with their dinner. They're strong stock, good people, they're really the backbone strength of the country. But they're not necessarily very sophisticated, and these are the Americans about whom the stereotypes are formed. Those are the ones the French see and think that's the America."

What they miss, he says, is the high sophistication of the elite along the two coasts. "That elite may only be 10 percent of the population, but you're now talking about 22 million people. And they're very sophisticated, very spoiled, very difficult to please. The French think they know it all and you can't teach them anything."

Then, after a few seconds perhaps of getting up his nerve, he goes out on a limb. "In fact, I think the average American eats better than the average Frenchman. It's obvious because in America the mass-food business is much better developed than it is in France. In the States quality controls



André Surmain: La différence.

oo food are ooe hundred times tougher than they are here."

The "great eating" reputation of France has, in his opinion, faded. "French cuisine was in a rut for a long time. It was classic cuisine with those too-rich sauces. The guys like Chateaubriand came along and they decided to lighten the cuisine and to make it look prettier on a plate, and they breathed some fresh air into it."

Which leads back to a comparison of the States with the way you eat in France. "The time has really come when the Frenchman to start worrying about how he eats at home, in his own home. While French cuisine and dining in restaurants in France has started to renew itself, the French housewife is where the American housewife was 15 years ago, but is no longer. Just look around a French supermarket today to see how much is prepackaged. There's less and less of that now in the States and more and more of that today in France. America is coming back to fresh produce. And believe me, France is heading towards TV dinners."

PEOPLE:

Australian Honored For Refugee Efforts

Maj. Gen. Paul A. Cohen, president of the Australian voluntary agency Auscare, has been awarded the 1981 Nansen medal for outstanding services on behalf of refugees, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees announced in Geneva. In New York, Urho Kekkonen, president of Finland, was honored in absentia as the winner of the prize awarded by the City University of New York. Kekkonen was honored at a luncheon hosted by the institute's director, Seymour Maxwell Fingers, and Ambassador Ilkka Paasilinen, Finland's permanent representative to the United Nations. The award, announced previously, was to have been presented to Kekkonen at a ceremony in Helsinki Sept. 11, but the event was postponed because of his illness.

Artist Henry Moore has completed a bronze sculpture in memory of former Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said on the 20th anniversary of Hammarskjöld's death. Waldheim, the British sculptor has promised to send the piece to the United Nations in a future month. Waldheim laid a wreath at a bronze statue in memory of Hammarskjöld, one of 15 others who were killed in a plane crash while the Swedish U.N. chief was on a peace mission to Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, in the Congo civil war.

Mike Love, lead singer of The Beach Boys, made a surprise appearance at a ceremony during a study of outdoor ceremony in Santa Barbara, Calif., officiated by Wolfman Jack, an ordained minister as well as a disk jockey.

Author Nadine Gordimer, whose latest novel told of a white couple caught in a race war in South Africa, has been honored by the Modern Languages Association of America. The South African Peace Association reported that Gordimer received a commonwealth award in literature for distinguished achievement from the association, which is made up of university lecturers. Her book, "Inya People," was released in South Africa in July and has sold 5,000 copies. It has sold 25,000 copies in the United States.

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